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THE SIOUX COMMISSION OF 1889.*

ITS PURPOSE AND INCIDENTS, AS RELATED BY A PARTICIPANT.

It is known that I have been absent in the West about ten weeks as Chairman of the Sioux Commission, consisting of Gen. Crook, Maj. Warner and myself. Our mission was to secure from the Sioux Indians their assent to a certain bill passed by Congress. But little is known by the general public as to the state of this Territory, and the present condition of these Indians. I spent ten weeks with them and each day brought with it new and interesting experiences; each agency new problems for our consideration.

The Territory of the Sioux Nation is about the size of the State of Indiana, extending into Nebraska on the south, clear across the State of South Dakota, and forty or fifty

miles into the State of North Dakota, cutting in two the central portion of the State of South Dakota. It is inhabited by 23,000 Sioux Indians, located at seven different agencies.

In the treaty of 1868 we agreed to furnish rations and clothing to these Indians until they became self-supporting. The belief at the time was that in a few years they would reach this state; that belief has not been realized. A further provision of that treaty was this, that in any future sale of land by these Indians, three fourths of the male Indians over eighteen years of age should give their consent. There are about 5,600 Indians over eighteen years of age in this Reservation; our task was to secure the signatures of 4,200 of these 5,600. The object to be accomplished was the sale of 9,000,000 acres of land to the general government; also to further the advancement of these Indians and bring them to a condition of self-support and respectable citizenship.

*The above is the main portion of a speech delivered before the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society, at Fremont, Ohio, on August 29th, 1889, by Hon. Charles Foster, ex-governor of Ohio, a member of the body whose history is so entertainingly and graphically described.

For ten years the Government has been trying to secure the consent of the Indians to propositions similar to the one presented by us ; all Commissions previous to this have failed to accomplish the desired object. Naturally their prejudices were against us. While I don't believe that the Indian is better than the white man, yet, my experience leads me to believe that if they had always been honestly treated by the whites we would have but little trouble with them. Gen. Crook made this statement : "An Indian's word is always good except when on the war-path, and then it is good for nothing." In all these treaties of the past I have no doubt, misrepresentations have been made to them.

We went first to Rosebud Agency, taking our car into the State of Nebraska as far as the town of Valentine. At this agency the Indians are the least advanced. We first arranged to have the Indians of the Agency come together at this point, and have a talk, or, as it is termed there, a "pow-wow." We tried to have them understand that they were to leave at home some of the young men and squaws, so the crops could be taken care of during their absence, but they all came, men, women and children, and about as many dogs as Indians. I repeat that these Indians are the least advanced in civilization of any on the Sioux Reservation, and we saw many that were not far removed from the barbaric state.

They entertained us with the Omaha or grass, and other dances. They were painted all sorts of colors and were further ornamented with feathers. They seem to be able to dance all day, and if we were invited to see them dance, they would dance until we gave them a feast ; so when we got tired of their dancing we had to give them beef. The first thing we had to provide for, was the feeding of 7,300 Indians while they were there with us. We would call the Indians together and hold a council or pow-pow ; they would sit all around us and smoke ; they smoke a pipe and pass it around, always to the left ; they mount on the left side of their ponies ; they pass you on the left ; everything of that kind is done to the left. Back of them are the squaws, the young squaws, two together on a pony, and they straddle as a rule. I did not see much of Indian beauty ; but they have one trait of advanced civilization however, they all chew gum.

Our talk was always through an interpreter and we did not know how well we were interpreted. I mention an instance to show how easily we may have been misunderstood. At one of these agencies the wife of the agent, who is a very devout Catholic, had organized a society of young men and women who belonged to the church and dressed in citizen's clothes. She got them together and asked Major Warner and myself to address them. It reminded me of an old-

fashioned Methodist class meeting; every one told of their experience, of their hopes of heaven, and of their desire to become self-supporting citizens. In my reply, after complimenting them upon their advancement, I said I wanted to tell them how our people lived, intending to describe our method of farming. I began by saying, "the white man has but little land." The interpreter made it, "the white man has a little lamb." The wife of the agent saw the mistake and corrected him. It led me to think that in a great many instances what we said and what they said might have been misinterpreted. Gen. Crook was the popular orator of the party, though indulging in but little talk. After Major Warner and myself had finished our talk, he would get up and say to the Indians: "I think by this time you have had about all the talk you want and are pretty hungry; we will give fifteen beeves to-day." Perhaps there was no applause to what we said, but to a speech of that kind it was always most hearty and intense. That was why Gen. Crook was so popular; he always made that kind of a speech.

At Rosebud agency we witnessed a very exciting scene. By the terms of treaty each Indian man, woman and child was entitled to one and one-half pounds of beef if dressed, and to three pounds if had on the hoof. In the center of a level plateau, around which runs the stream of Rosebud (a very pretty little stream of spring water)

is a corral in which were 265 choice steers. The Indians were all located in camps; by that I mean that there were fifteen or twenty Indian chiefs, each the head of a band or camp, the camp taking the name of its chief, "Swift Bear's Camp," and so on. They had located around this stream in a circle. There is a chute in the corral, and only one steer could get out at a time. Near the chute, from one to two hundred bucks, armed with Winchester rifles, were stationed with their ponies. At the proper time the steer came out the end of this chute, and some one called out the name of the band for which it was intended. The steers came out one after the other, and in a few minutes we could see Indians chasing steers in every direction, their purpose being to drive the steers as near their respective camps as possible before killing them. All were in motion, the Indians yelling, guns going off, steers falling, and altogether it makes the most exciting scene I ever saw. I asked Gen Crook if we were not in danger of being hit by a stray bullet. He said "No, but we would be if they were white men." In one and one-half hours all the steers were killed. The squaws then skin the steers, and in an hour they were all skinned and divided amongst the Indians equally and satisfactorily. The intestines are considered the choicest morsel among the Indians in a barbaric state. They eat these first; the balance is put on poles and dried,

and in two or three hours from the beginning it is all over and the meat distributed, and the hides are brought to the traders and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

Now, our problem, I repeat, was to get these Indians to sign. The first thing to be done was to secure their confidence. Although it may be a little curious and surprising to you, it so happened that we had not a preacher among us. It seems that all previous Commissions had taken a preacher with them and all the councils had been opened with prayer. We failed to do this, but soon found that the Indians regarded it with favor. In every treaty where the council had been opened with prayer they had been cheated. The great point to be gained was to obtain their confidence, so they would believe what we told them; we were successful in this, and mainly because General Crook was with us. He had fought and whipped them, and a large number of them had been scouts in his army; he had the wisdom to treat them honestly; he never told them a lie; he treated them vigorously, but always justly. They called him "Three Stars" and the "Great Father's big whip."

They are suspicious and cunning, and to give an illustration of the latter I want to speak of an occurrence at Pine Ridge. American Horse, who is quite a good talker for an Indian, was talking to us one day in regard to the treaty. He was very

persistent in his statement that the line, according to the treaty and according to the maps, was wrong. He said it was down to the Niobrara River. I have no doubt that some one said to him, "This line is down about the Niobrara River." He kept on talking about it, and finally asked, "Won't you telegraph to the Great Father?" I said "No, all he knows we know, and that is the treaty." He still persisted, and I got out of patience and said, "No, there is no use talking about it, we won't telegraph." Then he said, "I like that; when we asked the others they would say 'yes, we will telegraph'—they would retire to the agency house, and then they would come out with a telegram they had written themselves and say, 'we have heard from the Great Father; here is the dispatch; he says you will have to do as we say.'" This man, American Horse, was full of humor.

At Rosebud I found a lady to whom, fifteen years ago, I had given a letter of recommendation, upon which she had received employment as a teacher among the Indians. I had almost forgotten the circumstance. This lady believed her life's duty was to remain there and teach those Indians. She came to see me and brought one of these long feather pieces that they wear on their backs while dancing (some have horses' tails in them) and made me a present of it. I was quite proud of it, and showed it to Gen. Crook, who thereupon named me "Young-man-proud-of-his-tail."

I suppose that name is fastened on me for the balance of my life days.

At Pine Ridge we found a young lady who was very fond of horseback riding, and one of the Commissioners, Major Warner, was also very fond of horseback riding and rode out with her every day. At one of our pow-wows this American Horse made a speech, and said, "This is a very serious business; we have sold a great deal of our land and don't want to part with any more; we must think about this. If we were here for amusement we would ask 'Young-man-proud-of-his-tail' to make a speech." Everybody laughed, and Major Warner turned to the newspaper correspondent and said, "You see they have adopted him into the tribe; don't fail to report this." American Horse then continued, "We have the finest riding ponies here in the world; we have the handsomest squaws in the world; you can take our squaws out riding with you." The laugh was now on Major Warner.

Some of the Indians have a great reputation away from home; for instance such men as Sitting Bull and Red Cloud. Perhaps the two men having the least influence among the Indians are these two. They lack in character and intellectual force compared with many of the others. As far as Indian oratory is concerned, I didn't see much of it. Their gesticulation and modulation of voice are perfectly beautiful, but when you come to consider what they say, it is,

in the main, childish twaddle; as a rule they talk only of little things, but there is an Indian named John Grass, who, I think, with education, would be the equal of any in the country. On one occasion he said, "This is a beautiful day; we are indeed very thankful to the Great Spirit for it; I hope the Great Spirit will so guide our action that we will part as good friends as we meet; it will not be my fault if we do not; I like the way you come." He referred to the fact of our failing to open the councils with prayer; then he spoke to each one of us. "You are Gen. Crook, Three Stars; you are Governor Foster; you are Major Warner; all great men; I like the way you come; you send your bill in advance; the old way was to come out here and then sit down and write the treaty and tell us what was in it; we were told lies about what was intended by it. Now, our young men can read your treaty; you can not change it; we can all take this just as it is; we tried to understand this treaty before you came. If I understand your treaty, I don't want to sign it. Now, I want to ask you some questions for information. What does section 17 mean? It has a provision relating to the schools. Is the cost of them paid for by the government, or do we have to pay for them?" And so on regarding other provisions in the treaty; he did not refer to a little thing. I confess if these questions had been put to us before we

had studied the treaty, it would have bothered us to answer them. We were able to answer them to his satisfaction, and in due time he came in and signed.

The names of these Indians are very curious. Indian children are never named. They make their own names after they are grown up, from some incident with which they may be connected. The more ignorant do not know what their names are. Some of them have several names. Some take their name from a characteristic of their person, for instance, "No Flesh," so called because he had little flesh. Then again, "Young-man-afraid-of-his-horse," growing out of some circumstance of his horse running away. They have a great many bears; "Buck Bear," "Great Bear," "Brave Bear," and wolves, foxes and dogs; "Red Dog," "Gray Dog;" and then they have ghosts; one is named "Bull Ghost." I never

quite understood what bulls had to do with ghosts.

In the barbaric state courtship and marriage is a very simple proceeding. The young man ventures out with a blanket and catches a squaw, and if she is willing to go with him it is a marriage. He may wait around the tepee several days before he succeeds in catching her. When he becomes tired of her he throws her away and takes another. He also has the privilege of catching several other squaws. The mother-in-law is not permitted to look at the son-in-law or speak to him. Of course most of this has passed away; they have progressed far enough to regard marriage in its proper light, and enter into it in a lawful manner as we understand it. I met several Indians who had been married the old way thirty years ago; all but one wife was dead, and having joined the church they came into the agency and were married over again

THE BURR-HAMILTON DUEL, AND THE DUEL GROUND AT WEEHAWKEN.

THE duel-ground at Weehawken has awful historical interest. Its location, now nearly destroyed by the construction of a railroad, was on the New Jersey shore, opposite New York, two and one-half miles above Hoboken, where the rocks rise almost perpendicularly about 150 feet above the Hudson. Under these frowning heights, about twenty feet above the water, on a grassy shelf about six

feet wide and eleven paces long, reached by an almost inaccessible flight of steps—was the duel ground. The old cedar which sheltered the plateau when Hamilton and Burr fought stood until 1870. The sandstone boulder against which Hamilton fell was about the same time removed to the top of the hill, where it was to be seen in 1874.

Fourteen duels were fought at

Weehawken within fifty years—the first in 1799, the last in 1845, when two men fought whose names are now forgotten. It was a farce, for the seconds had loaded the pistols with cork.

Six of the fourteen were political duels.

Colonel Burr fought the first duel upon this spot, September 2, 1799, with John B. Church, who was a brother-in-law of General Hamilton, and sympathized with him in his dislike of Colonel Burr. It was the first political duel. Shots were exchanged, Church's ball passing through Burr's coat. Then Church made an apology acceptable to Burr's second. The principals shook hands and returned to New York.

The next was also a political duel between Eacker, sympathizer with Colonel Burr, and Price, a friend of General Hamilton. They exchanged, four shots without effect on Sunday, November 22, 1801, when a reconciliation took place, Price remarking that Eacker was "such a damned lath of a fellow that he might shoot all day to no purpose."

Price was also the companion and friend of Philip Hamilton, the oldest son of General Hamilton. The affair between Price and Eacker ended, the latter challenged Philip Hamilton. This duel grew out of the same transaction which gave origin to the one between Price and Eacker. They fought on Monday, November 23, 1801, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

At the command young Hamilton, in obedience to his father's request, reserved his fire, as did Eacker, who had determined to wait for Hamilton's fire. A minute or more elapsed. Both then leveled their pistols. Eacker's ball then entered Hamilton's side. He died the next morning.

De Witt Clinton, friend of Hamilton, and John Swartwout, friend of Burr, fought next. They exchanged five shots, two taking effect and slightly wounding Swartwout, both in the left leg below the knee. Swartwout insisted upon another round, but Clinton declined to fight longer.

"I am sorry I have hurt you so much," said Clinton to Mr. Swartwout, who was sitting upon a stone, bleeding. Then turning to Colonel Smith, his second, he said: "I don't want to hurt him, but I wish I had the principal here. I will meet him when he pleases." He had reference to Burr.

Then Richard Riker and Robert Swartwout met on this ground, November 21, 1803—the cause, a political quarrel—Riker being a firm adherent of Hamilton, and Swartwout a friend of Burr. Riker was severely wounded in the right leg.

All these meetings were but preliminary to the mortal combat, which soon followed between Burr and Hamilton, the two rival political chieftains of New York. For five years their followers had met and fought to settle their differences. The leaders at last met and then parted—

Hamilton to "the land of silence and reconciliation"—and Burr to become a wretched wanderer upon the earth until his death, which occurred at Port Richmond House, Staten Island, September 13, 1836.

At the time of his death General Hamilton was President of the So-



ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

ciety of the Cincinnati, and presided at the annual dinner given by that society on the Fourth of July, seven days before the duel. The hostile meeting, however, had been arranged for some days previous, but the fact was only known to a few friends of both parties. At the last friendly meeting between the then leaders of the political parties of New York the singularity of their conduct was observed by all, known as they were to be implacable political foes.

Burr was silent and gloomy while Hamilton entered with glee into all

the gayety of the convivial party. When requested to sing "The Drum," a favorite military song, he said: "Well, you shall have it," and then complied. This was the only feature of the evening that seemed to engage the attention of Burr. He raised his head and, placing himself in a position of attention, listened and thought:

"While his eyes had all the seeming
Of a demon that was dreaming."

Colonel Burr and Judge Van Ness, his second, arrived at half-past six o'clock in the morning of July 11, 1804, as had been arranged.

They were clearing away the underbrush with their coats off when Gen. Hamilton arrived a few minutes later, accompanied by his second, Judge Nathaniel Pendleton, and his surgeon, Dr. Hoosac. Burr and Hamilton and their seconds exchanged salutations. The principals were placed—Hamilton looking over the river and Burr at the rough and acclivitous rocks under which they stood. Judge Pendleton gave Hamilton his pistol and asked, "Will you have the hair spring set?" "Not this time," was the quiet reply. The word "Present" was given. Both presented and fired in succession—Burr first, his fire taking effect. General Hamilton almost instantly fell, his pistol going off involuntarily.

Judge Pendleton always claimed that Hamilton did not fire at Burr, and Hamilton's dying declaration was that he did not intend to fire at Burr the first round, and subsequent investigations as to the direction the

ball took confirmed the statements of both Hamilton and Pendleton. Burr was considered a good shot—he had pursued a course of training for the event for weeks. He remarked on the afternoon of the same day, by way of excuse for firing a little below the breast, that had it not been for smoke, or a rising, momentary mist, or something of that nature, which intercepted his vision, he should have lodged the ball exactly in the center of Hamilton's heart. General Hamilton died the next day at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

While in England, in 1808, Burr gave Jeremy Bentham an account of the duel, to whom he said: "I was sure of being able to kill him."

Colonel Burr was indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1804. The Supreme Court quashed the indictment, however, in 1807.

The Society of Cincinnati had charge of the funeral ceremonies of its President-General. The pall was supported by General Matthew Clarkson, Oliver Wolcott, Esq., Richard

Harrison, Esq., Abijah Hammond, Esq., Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Esq., Richard Varick, Esq., William Bayard, Esq., and Judge Lawrence. And thus his wounded body was committed to the grave with every possible testimony of regret and sorrow.

It need hardly be reiterated that these duels were the result of partisan strife. They were the first drops of that blood-shedding which had its natural sequence in the bold phlebotomy of Gettysburg and Chickamauga two generations later. The first was the result of political differences developed into personal animosity and an appeal to arms under the *code duello*; the last was the result of political differences developed into sectional hate and an appeal to the arbitrament of war, which convulsed, before it saved, the Nation. For our civil war was a duel on a tremendous scale between the North and South and on many a pitched field, during which the courage of both was demonstrated—the honor of both vindicated.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR.

VINCENNES, ONE OF THE OLD TOWNS OF THE WEST.

VINCENNES, Indiana, the first important settlement in the Mississippi Valley, was originally a city of a race whose life is a mystery to us,—the Mound Builders. Numerous mounds exist along the Wabash; one was removed from the corporate limits of Vincennes in 1859. It showed five distinct strata of earth. The Mandans are said to have occupied the country around Vincennes.

In 1702 a party of French voyagers and adventurers, dealing in furs and other articles of like nature, suffered the wreck of their boat in the Wabash in front of the Indian village of Bushwood, or Chippecoke, as the town was called by its residents, and a landing was necessary. M. Juchereau was the commandant of the party. He was empowered by the governor of Canada to make a settlement somewhere on the St. Jerome (Wabash), but the exact place designated is not known; he did not intend to settle at Chippecoke.

Seeing that the soil was rich, the surface rolling, and well-wooded, and finding the Indians were of the great Miami tribe, friendly, Juchereau decided that he would found a post at Chippecoke.

The first business of the few Frenchmen, of whom we know the

names of but four, viz: Juchereau, commandant, Leonardy, his lieutenant, and Goddare and Turpin, two *voyageurs*, was to get a cession of land from the Miamis. This done, a rude fort was erected not many feet from the Wabash, on a sort of bluff, and then trading for furs, pelts, etc., began.

The new-comers were not distinguished for any particular virtue, save the love of France, their home. They were not even generally good. They came not as settlers, to clear the land, till the soil, build cities, and found States. They came for money, and to do something toward aiding in the grand schemes of Louis XIV., and his ministers. In many parts of Canada they were even then cramped by a white population that to them was too large. Some of these French *voyageurs* left France for the country's good. In the wilderness no King's officers would likely disturb them.

When one has enumerated all the things for which the great masses of the early French settlers went to Vincennes, and other posts, he can not properly close without stating what they did not come for:—to found a great trans-Atlantic State, full, self-sustaining, independent, deriving her wealth from the soil, the

mine, the factory. Such a project was unknown to these settlers.

For the first few years there was no growth that would be encouraging. The Wabash was the great highway of travel for the French between Canada and the posts South. But few made Juchereau's post their home. In 1712 a priest was sent from Kaskaskia; this cannot be said to indicate very rapid growth, for the priest was one of the leading pioneers. Father Mermet was the man sent. He stayed until 1719, when he went north with Juchereau to Sault Ste. Marie, where he died. He was the first regular resident pastor in what is now Indiana.

It is interesting in this connection to think of the two settlements, Vincennes and Marietta, in comparison. Vincennes was eighty-six years old and a town of considerable importance when Marietta was settled. She possessed all the advantages of the Ohio city; she was the great western figure in the Revolution; her citizens had been Americans in spirit for almost twenty years prior to the driving of the first stake at Marietta. She was the capital of a magnificent Territory when Marietta had but a few straggling houses. Yet, Marietta has become the one historic point, in public estimation at least. The city having a longer history has been surpassed by her younger rival, and all because the people of Marietta were, and are of the irrepressible progressive Yankee

stock. What has made southern Indiana the butt of jokes as a kind of heathenish place, was its first settlement by Southerners, and, as at Vincennes, by French, who were not progressive and energetic, but proposed to take the world as easy as possible. Indiana is no longer regarded as a benighted State, nor is the southern part longer sneered at; yet this does not remove the fact that the time past was not improved as it should have been.

As an evidence of the slow growth of Vincennes, she was a small town on her hundredth birthday, 1802, without a newspaper, and now in her 186th year, she has a population of about 10,000, with only three newspapers.

We who speak of the west as a new country, and those who celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Marietta this year, do not always reflect upon the age of Vincennes and a few other points in the west. Vincennes was thirty years old when Washington was born, thirty-one when Georgia was settled, and is but twenty years younger than Philadelphia. The cities of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all our great northwestern cities were wildernesses when Vincennes was over fifty years old.

The steady, quiet life of the French at the post went on with no incidents to arouse excitement until 1736. About 1714 a rude church was built some eighty yards southeast of the

fort, and in it the travelers, traders and adventurers worshipped on Sundays. This church was used for its original purpose until 1784, when a new building was erected, and the old one was taken for a residence by the pastor, Father Gibbault. The old house was a rude affair, built of logs, with thatched roof and dirt floor. Puncheons were used for seats, and beneath each man's pew the dead of his family were buried. It was on the present site of St. Francis Xavier's cathedral. In 1718, Antony Crozat, to whom Louis XIV. had granted the commerce of all New France, surrendered his claims to the crown. Some attempts were made at various times to find gold and silver, sixteen miles south of St. Louis, Missouri, and coal was also sought. One of the prospectors secretly put some pieces of gold and silver ore which he possessed into the hole he had dug, and upon taking it out the next day, he announced with great enthusiasm that he had found silver. The pay of the prospectors depended on their producing gold or silver ore from the holes. Shortly after some lead was found there.

In 1732 or 1733, Morgan De Vinsenne came to the post on the Wabash as commandant. He was born in Canada in 1688; had served in the Canadian wars against the Indians, and had spent several years among the Miamis as one of their number. He had at one time been disgraced by disobedience to his superior, and

was reduced in rank, but some valorous exploits in defense of Detroit, when besieged by the Indians, had restored to the Governor's favor and given him a rank superior to any he had ever held. It was immediately after this incident that he was ordered to the post on the Wabash.

De Vinsenne was a great man. With opportunity, he would have been known to fame, or had death not come soon, he would have achieved a world-wide reputation for statesmanship and war. He found the Indians around the post hostile; he pacified them and gained a cession of more land; the fortifications were poor, shabby, and insignificant; he made them strong; he enlarged the town by laying off lots and streets; he reproved the idleness of the people, and changed a set of loafing Frenchmen into a community of industrious citizens. New houses were built; new settlers came; prosperity began to be manifest.

M. De Vinsenne married a daughter of M. Longprie, a merchant of Kaskaskia. Madam De Vinsenne was rich, but she couldn't write her name. Her signature to a business paper passed between her father and her husband, at her marriage, was made by her mark being attached in its proper place.

Difficulties breaking out with the Chickasaw Indians, Vinsenne was ordered to take a force from the post and march south to assist the Governor of Louisiana in quelling the

Indians. Arriving in the Indian territory first, Vinsenne attacked the enemy, gained a victory, and burned several villages. The Indians united, and attacking Vinsenne, routed his men and slew the leader. This battle occurred in the present State of Arkansas, in 1736. The gallant leader died exhorting his men to acquit themselves as became Frenchmen and Christians. He was the Custer of that bloody battle, whose exact date and location are unknown. No tomb marks the resting place of the hero, but his church has bestowed on him the title of saint, and the oldest city, first permanent settlement in a great State, is named after him—Vincennes. The settlement was variously called "Au post," "Post des Aubache," etc., but no specific name was applied until De Vinsenne's death. Then, by common consent without a town meeting, a resolution or anything of the sort, Father Mermet, the good priest, successor to Father Senat, who died by the side of De Vinsenne, gave name to the place by entering his record on the church books as follows: "Done at Post De Vinsenne, 1747."

The place was sometimes called Post Vincent, Post St. Vincent, St. Vincent, Post Vincennes. About 1790, in a letter to the Government, Major Winthrop Sargent used the name Vincennes first, as far as now known, to designate the town. Why the spelling was changed is unexplained. Judge John Law, a historian of the town, expresses his

sorrow that the word is not *Vinsennes*. It was called Post Vincennes in 1792 by Rufus Putnam. It is a custom among great historians to say that De Vinsenne founded Vincennes. Appleton's Encyclopedia, and the Wisconsin Historical Society's publication say the same. De Vinsenne was but fourteen years old when the post was formed. Another excellent authority, the North American Review, published an article forty or fifty years ago reviewing the life of Marquette in Sparks' American Biography, in which it was stated that Jachereau and Mermet made a settlement among the Mascontins, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. The Mascontins never lived there, and the settlement attempted was on the Wabash—Vincennes.

St. Ange came from Fort Chartres on the Mississippi above Kaskaskia, to govern at Post Vincenne about 1744. He was a very able ruler for a small place. The town was enlarged, new streets were laid out, and a school founded. The commandant bought a bell for the church, a bell now in the cathedral. The people were severely reprov'd for their idleness, but industry was encouraged. The post grew rapidly for several years. A small addition was made as early as 1720 by the inhabitants of Ouitenon, a settlement on, or near the present site of Lafayette, Indiana, being removed to the post on the "Ouabache," the name sometimes given to the Wabash.

Mention has been made of the

habits and character of the people, and the appearance of the town about 1765. Two eminent men have recorded their opinions. Col. Crogan, of the British Army, visiting the place in 1767, says the people were renegades, lazy, idle, good for nothing. The other opinion was given by the celebrated Frenchman, Count C. F. Volney, who, coming a few years after Crogan, is lavish in his praise of the town and its people.

In 1767 the population was about 600. It could muster 400 militiamen in 1778. If the people had not come to find sudden wealth, they would have grown rich in a few years. So slow had the Northwest Territory been peopled, that in 1675, ninety-two years after the first settlement was made at Kaskaskia, there were but 600 families in its domain.

The results of the French and Indian War were felt at Post Vincennes. In 1766, Lieutenant Ramsay of the 42d Regiment, British troops, took possession of the town in the name of the lunatic King George III. The people took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and Lieutenant Ramsay became the first English commander. He named the fort Sackville. The defenses were strengthened, the town enlarged, and the current of life flowed on as it did under French rule. The people of the town had much experience in taking oaths of allegiance. They took one to the crown of Great Britain in 1766; again in 1777; to the

United States, Aug. 6, 1778; to Great Britain again when recaptured by Hamilton in the same year, and to the United States when the place was recaptured by Clarke, Feb. 25th, 1779.

In 1772 a proclamation was issued by General Gage, commanding the British forces in America, from headquarters in New York, commanding all persons in Illinois Territory, who had been represented to him as living a life wild and unlawful, and as trespassing against the provisions of the treaty with the western Indians by occupying lands not open to them by the terms of the same treaty, to abandon their settlements for locations where their right would be indisputable. General Gage received an answer from the people of Post Vincennes, setting forth their rights as valid, and their settlement as of "seventy years standing." Gage replied, asking for a list of the people and for proof of their statements. The settlement was not abandoned.

The English Government was always troubled by a surprising lack of what is usually called horse-sense. It fell in love with the notion that no new settlements should be made in North America. The same idiotic policy that was applied to original colonies prior to the Revolution was applied to the great northwest. The commander-in-chief of the English forces, in a report dated 1769, advised that an increase of settlements ought

not to be allowed, because it would be bad policy. England saw no other way of keeping the land she had gained in North America than by continuing it a worthless wilderness. Propositions to establish colonies in the interior were steadily rejected.

In 1775 the Piaukeshaw Indians sold to Louis Viviat, for the Wabash Land Company, two tracts of land, one beginning at Point Coupee on the Wabash and extending north forty leagues, east forty leagues, and west of the Wabash thirty leagues; the other beginning at the mouth of White river and extending to the mouth of the Wabash, forty leagues in width east of that river, thirty west—in all 37,497,600 acres. The land between these two tracts, 24 leagues north and south, and 70 leagues east and west, was reserved for the use of the people of Post Vincennes. The Wabash Land Company was soon after disbanded, and the land reverted to its former owners.

Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia were important places in the revolutionary days. Gen. George Rogers Clarke determined to capture them. After numerous difficulties he raised a small body of men, led them to Kaskaskia from Kentucky, captured the town July 4, 1778, and soon found himself in trouble lest Governor Hamilton should come down from Detroit and capture him. He had about 200 men. A priest, Father

Gibbault, volunteered to secure Vincennes. His services being accepted, he left, accompanied by Moses Henry, Indian agent, and Dr. La Fout, who went as a spy on the priest. Father Gibbault talked to the leading citizens as he visited them in his professional capacity, and finding them ready to revolt, he soon laid his plans for capture. On Sunday, August 6, 1778, the people went to church. Services being over Francis Bosseron, a French merchant, arose and asked the priest for information concerning Clarke and his conduct and intentions. The replies showed that he would soon appear before Vincennes able to conquer it. Prospect of war was decisive; a proposition that Vincennes declare herself for America was unanimously accepted, and Dr. La Fout administered the oath to the congregation. The people marched to the fort, which was at once surrendered by its commander, St. Marie, who was glad to do so, and in a few days the stars and stripes first floated in the winds that blew over the great State of Indiana. The flag was made by Madam Goddau, of Vincennes, on order of Francis Bosseron, for which she received ten livres, and was hoisted August 8, 1778.

Vincennes was recaptured by Henry Hamilton, Governor of Detroit, in December, 1778. On February, 25, 1779, it was surrendered by Hamilton, to Clarke, after a few skirmishes and a siege lasting three or four days. When the final treaty of 1783 was

made, the territory embraced in the present States of Indiana, Michigan and Illinois was ceded to the United States by reason of Clarke's conquest.

Governor Hamilton, Philip Dejean and Lamothe, the latter two officers of Detroit, were sent to prison at Williamsburg, Va., and put in irons, to retaliate for the inhuman treatment of American prisoners by the British. The order placing them in irons was issued by Governor Thomas Jefferson. All three were released when the Revolution closed, after some angry correspondence between the American and British officers.

A large camp of Delaware Indians stood in 1779 at the junction of the two forks of White river, in what is now Daviess County, Indiana. These Indians having become troublesome, and having murdered a party of five traders in March, 1779, Clarke sent a detachment to destroy the Delaware camp. The soldiers attacked the enemy at night about May 1st, and gained a signal victory. No more trouble was had with the Delawares. But for five or six years there was continual uncertainty and more or less of open hostility. One Indian tribe notified the people to leave Vincennes by a fixed time or they would be killed.

Col. John Todd went to Vincennes in 1780 and established a court, the judges being five in number. This court granted over 12,000 acres of land to its members, the one receiving the grant always absenting himself on

the day the grant was made to him. Other large grants were made, and when Winthrop Sargent asked why they had been made, the answer was that the custom was ancient, and if anything was done amiss it was because the court knew no better.

In 1786 Gen. Clarke organized a force of 1,000 men in Kentucky to attack the Indians on the Wabash. He brought his men to Vincennes, but misfortunes befell the army at every turn. Clarke had lost his once bold, intrepid character, and when in the presence of the Indians, north of Vincennes, he failed to act the part of a commander, and the force retreated in haste to Vincennes.

At the same time John Jay was trying to make a treaty with Spain. A rumor having gotten abroad that he had concluded a treaty giving up the navigation of the Mississippi beyond American possessions, the western people grew excited and demanded to be led against the Spanish possessions in the South. Gen. Clarke fomented this feeling and took command of a body of troops recruited at Vincennes, though no authority had been given. He caused the property of a Spanish merchant in Vincennes to be confiscated, and made extensive preparations for war. Vincennes was thus made the center of agitation in that unhappy period filled with so many misfortunes to the country. His rash conduct, had he been unrestrained, would have plunged us into a war with Spain.

He and his accomplices were censured for their actions by a board of investigation, and the troops were disbanded.

By act of Congress, approved May 7, 1800, Vincennes was made the capital of Indiana Territory, on and after July 4, 1800.

From a point in the yard of the residence of Hon. W. E. Niblack, of the Indiana Supreme Court, and frequently mentioned as a candidate for

President, the western boundary line of the State was run northward. As the boundary was first run, Indiana would have included the land where Chicago now stands. The first newspaper was published in Vincennes in 1804, July 4, called the *Indiana Gazette*. It is still published under the name of the *Western Sun*. Elihu Stout was its first owner and editor.

EZRA MATTINGLY.

EARLY SETTLERS OF SEATTLE.

EDWARD LOOMIS SMITH.

DR. EDWARD LOOMIS SMITH, of Seattle, deservedly ranks among the foremost professional men of the Pacific coast, not only for his success in the line of his profession, but as well for his qualities as a citizen and a man. He was born near Rochester, New York, on April 1st, 1840, the son of Seth Sprague Smith, and his wife, Cordelia Francis (Loomis) Smith. His father's family were of English descent, having settled in Vermont before the Revolution; while his mother's family were also English, the founder upon this side of the sea being Joseph Loomis, who settled in Connecticut in 1656.

The son inherited the best qualities of industry and energy of these two lines of hardy and patriotic ancestors, and early showed a purpose of making his own way in the world. He received the usual academic instruc-

tion, and then turned his attention to medicine. His course of study therein was pursued in Buffalo, New York, and San Francisco, California, receiving his degree from the Medical College of Pacific, San Francisco. He immediately entered upon active practice, and for the subsequent time, eighteen years, has continued therein, the last twelve years in Seattle, Washington. He has stood in the front rank of his profession from the day of his location here, and is active in various fields of professional labor. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the California State Medical Society, and is at present the President of the Medical Society of the State of Washington. He is also surgeon to Providence Hospital, Seattle. In addition to the qualities and capabilities that have given him rank in his profes-

sion, he is a gentleman of extensive learning, and of cordial and agreeable manners. Like most of the early comers to Seattle, he has been greatly prospered by the increase of values in his home city, whose resources are being so wonderfully developed, but his heart is in his profession, to the demands of which he yet yields

a willing and loyal obedience.

Dr. Smith was married, in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth N. Hamilton, and of the two children born to them, one daughter survives, Miss Mabel H. Smith, now twenty-three years old, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, of the class of 1888.

DR. HENRY A. SMITH.

It would be highly interesting to explain why so many of the children of clergymen are eminently successful in life. This fact is noticeable in Congress as it is in the legislatures of the States, and it is equally noticeable among successful business men and lawyers.

Henry A. Smith, of Seattle, Washington, is a bright example of this. His father was a German, a Baptist minister by profession, and his mother was a Virginian lady, of the family of Teaff. He was born in 1830, near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and received there a common school education. The influence of a refined mother and an educated father was, however, in those days, of infinitely greater service than the common schools of a backwoods town, as nearly all the towns in Ohio then were, and it was to that influence that Henry Smith owed the stamp of character that made him a man. He imbibed a taste for learning and science, and was sent to Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, where he stud-

ied medicine also. He prosecuted his studies still further at Cincinnati. In 1852 he joined the stream of youth that was journeying west. California, with her gold fields, was the objective point, but when the Nevada mountains were reached, some happy chance turned the footsteps of the young physician towards the Willamette Valley, and he arrived at Portland, Oregon, in 1852.

Portland was not the city of wharfs and warehouses and luxurious villas that it is to-day, but a logging camp of some hundred of people, and young Smith hied himself elsewhere. He reached Olympia at the close of the year 1852, and then took ship down Puget Sound. The poetical element in him was ripe, and he realized to the full the enchanting loveliness of the wooded shores and distant mountains whose beauty was reflected in the dark blue waters of Puget Sound. There he resolved to dwell, there he resolved to build him a home, and he chose a claim on one of the Sound's tiny bays whereon to

settle. The bay naturally took his name, and is known as "Smith's Cove." To the south of Smith's Cove there was a large bay, beside which there was a thriving saw-mill and a few log cabins. Dr. Smith became physician to the little settlement, which has since grown to be the wonderful city of Seattle. He was an able medical man and a poet of no ordinary talent, a rare scholar and a good writer, and his varied talents were utilized to the full to build up the country and the people where he had cast his lot. He was the first person to call attention to the value of tide lands, which he did by a series of articles contributed to the territorial press. He was the first superintendent of schools of the county, and he ably represented it in the Territorial Legislature. He served three terms in the House and two terms in the Senate, of which he was

president for one term. His old colleagues still speak of the tact and courtesy of Dr. Smith as the presiding officer of the council, and preserve for him the warmest friendship. He never sought office, never asked for a vote and was never defeated at the polls.

Meanwhile, he had married Miss Phelan, a Wisconsin lady, in Portland, to whom were born one son and seven daughters.

Dr. Smith has long since retired from professional practice, and devotes all his time to literature, his family and the handling of his extensive property.

He is proud of the people and the city which he has done so much to build up, and when he passes from the scene of his long career to the silence and oblivion of the tomb, there will go with him the prayers and love of a multitude that revere him for his kindness and his simplicity.

OCEAN OF ETHER.

SUBLIME is the sunset with banners and bars,
And radiant morn's rosy portal.
And rare are truth's treasures that time never
mars,
But rarer love's memories that shimmer like
stars
Deep down in the spirit immortal.

How lovely this world and its wonders, ah,
me,
But worlds still more lovely surround it.
And mighty and wide rolls the musical sea
That sings to Earth's tempests in wild
jubilee,
But wider the oceans that bound it.

Men sail out of sight of Earth's cities in ships,
Though hearts from the shore seldom
sever,
But the ocean of ether that dimples and dips
And kisses Earth's seas with its silvery lips
Conveys them away and forever.

Conveys them away on its musical tide
From time's pleasures, fickle and fleeting,
Through star vistas distant and dusky and
wide
To the beautiful isles where the absent ones
bide,
And long for love's rapturous greeting.

H. A. SMITH.

ILLINOIS IN 1849 AND 1852.*

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL BILL—THE CLOSE OF GOVERNOR FRENCH'S
ADMINISTRATION.

III.

To recur again to the action of Congress: at the session of 1849, the Senate bill having failed in the House, as before stated, it was necessary to begin anew; and upon consultation between Senators Douglas and Shields and the Illinois members of the House, it was determined to disconnect the proposed grant from any cross-road, and to confine it to the Illinois Central. The bill as finally passed was introduced by Judge Douglas, Jan. 3, 1850. Having failed so often in the House, new and powerful opposition had been aroused against it in the Senate—Senators Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote of Mississippi, and Wm. R. King and Jeremiah Clemens of Alabama, had become afflicted with constitutional scruples in regard to it, and it was now necessary to meet this phase of objective effort. Knowing that work on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad had been stopped for want of means, Judge Douglas conceived the idea of including that enterprise with the Illinois Central. On the pretence

of visiting his children's plantation, he proceeded to Mobile and secured an interview with the president and directors of that road and then submitted his proposition, which was gladly accepted. Douglas then informed them of the opposition of their Senators, and that to secure the support of the latter it would be necessary to have them instructed by the legislatures of their States. Such action the parties interested thought they had sufficient influence to procure, and entered heartily into the project. The instructions came by telegraph in due time, first from Alabama and then from Mississippi. The Senators at first stormed and swore, but when letters and written instructions arrived, they came to the judge and asked his assistance; he consented to amend the bill as they desired, so as to include the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and what might have become a formidable opposition having been thus changed into active support, the bill passed the Senate and was sent to the House.

While there had always been more

* Further extracts from Vol. II. of Hon. John Moses' History of Illinois.

or less opposition to the passage of the bill in the Senate, which required skilful management to overcome, it was in the House, where a majority had always been found against it, that the hardest work was required to secure success. The members from Illinois at this time were Wm. H. Bissell, John A. McClernand, Timothy R. Young, John Wentworth, William A. Richardson, Edward D. Baker, and Thomas L. Harris, all of whom did more or less earnest and effectual work to secure the passage of the bill. Perhaps the most active of all these was John Wentworth. He, more than any other, foresaw and realized the great benefit the building of this proposed road would be to Illinois, and especially to the young city of Chicago. He effected trades to secure votes and made combinations in its favor, many of which were only known to himself, but they were efficient and proved to be controlling. It was found that some of the holders of the canal bonds were also holders of other State bonds, and as they were mostly residents of the older States and members of the Whig party whence came the chief opposition to the proposed grant, it occurred to Mr. Wentworth, as he claimed, that he could secure the influence of the bondholders in favor of the bill. The co-operation of the great Webster, then Secretary of State, was sought and his valuable advice taken. The Whigs wanted an increase of tariff duties and needed recruits to their numbers.

They said to Wentworth, who was a Democrat, but not afraid of the tariff, "let us act in concert." He replied, "you know what we Illinois men want—lead off."

The following graphic account of the final passage of the bill in the House is given in the words of Judge Douglas :*

"When the bill stood at the head of the calendar, Mr. Harris moved to proceed to clear the speaker's table, which was carried. We had counted up and had fifteen majority for the bill, pledged to its support. We had gained votes by lending our support to many local measures. The House proceeded to clear the speaker's table, and the clerk announced 'a bill granting lands to the State of Illinois.' A motion was immediately made by the opposition which brought on a vote, and we found ourselves in a minority of one. I was standing in the lobby, paying eager attention, and would have given the world to be at Harris' side, but was too far off to get there in time. It was all in an instant, and the next moment a motion would have been made which would have brought on a decided vote and defeated the bill. Harris, quick as thought, pale, and white as a sheet, jumped to his feet and moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the slavery question. There were fifty members ready with speeches on this subject, and the motion was carried.

* "The Public Domain," 263. See statement attributed to him.

Harris came to me in the lobby and asked me if he had made the right motion. I said 'yes,' and asked him if he knew what was the effect of his motion. He replied that it placed the bill at the foot of the calendar. I asked how long it would be before it came up again. He said not this session, that it was impossible, there being ninety-seven bills ahead of it. Why not then have suffered defeat? It turned out better that we did not. I then racked my brains for many nights to find a way to get at the bill, and at last it occurred to me that if the same course was pursued with other bills it would place them likewise in turn at the foot of the calendar, and thus bring the Illinois bill at the head again. But how to do this was the question. The same motions would each have to be made ninety-seven times, and while the first motion might be made by some of our friends, it would not do for us or any warm friend of the bill to make the second.

"I finally fixed on Mr. —,* a political opponent but personal friend, who supported the bill without caring much whether it passed or not, as the one to make the second motion—to go into committee of the whole—as often as it was necessary. He agreed to it as a personal favor to me, provided —, whom he hated, should have no credit in case of its success. Harris then in the House, sometimes

twice in the same day, either made or caused to be made the first motion, when Mr. — would immediately make the second. They failed to see the point, and the friends of other bills praised us and gave us credit for supporting them. Finally, by this means the Illinois bill got to the head of the docket. Harris that morning made the first motion. We had counted noses and found, as we thought, that we had twenty-eight majority, all pledged. The clerk announced 'a bill granting lands to the State of Illinois.' The opposition again started, were taken completely by surprise; said there must be some mistake, as the bill had gone to the foot of the calendar. It was explained, and the speaker declared it all right. The motion to go into committee of the whole by the opposition was negated by one majority, and the bill passed by three majority."*

The bill, which had passed the Senate May 2, and thus passed the House Sept. 17, was entitled "An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile," became a law Sept. 20, 1850. This act ceded to the

* This is an error. The vote on the passage of the bill was 101 yeas to 75 nays. Mr. Wentworth, in conversing with the author on this subject, did not in all respects agree with this account attributed to Judge Douglas, stating that it contained inaccuracies which the record failed to support.

* George Ashman, of Massachusetts, as suggested by Mr. Wentworth.

State of Illinois, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad "from the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, and another *via* the town of Galena, in said State, to Dubuque, Iowa, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches." The lands were to be disposed of only as the work progressed, and the road was to be completed in ten years, or the State must pay the proceeds of all sales to the United States and lose the unsold lands. The grant aggregated 2,595,000 acres, being at the rate of 3,700 acres per mile of the proposed road.

Upon the opening of the session of 1851, Gov. French transmitted to the legislature the memorial of Robert Schuyler, George Griswold, Gouverneur Morris, Jonathan Sturges, Thomas W. Ludlow, and John F. A. Sanford, of New York City, and David A. Neal, Franklin Haven, and Robert Rantoul, jr., of Boston, proposing to form a company to build the road on certain specified conditions, by July 4, 1854.

Several bills were introduced on the subject, embodying different plans, in both houses; but that which finally became the law for the construction of the road was introduced by James L. D. Morrison, Senator from St. Clair

County. It passed the Senate Feb. 6, and the House four days later. The Illinois Central Railroad Company was organized and accepted the terms of the law the same day. These were, in brief, that in consideration of the cessions of the lands granted to the State, the company would construct the proposed railroad, within a specified time, and pay the State seven per cent. of its gross annual earnings.

Roswell B. Mason,* of Bridgeport, Conn., was appointed chief engineer, and the first portion of the line, from Chicago to Kensington, then called Calumet, was placed under contract. The main line from Cairo to LaSalle, 300.99 miles was completed Jan. 8, 1855; the Galena branch, from LaSalle to Duluth, 146.73 miles, Jan. 12, 1855; the Chicago branch, from Chicago to the junction with the main line, 249.78 miles, Sept. 26, 1856.

The road was laid out through the wildest and most sparsely populated portions of the State, where deer and other wild game roamed at will; over boundless prairies, where neither tree nor house were to be seen sometimes for twenty miles; and along the entire route of 705 miles it did not pass through a dozen towns of sufficient importance to be known on the map of the State.

While the grant was a munificent one in its direct advantage to the

* Mayor Chicago, 1869-71, and still living there (August, 1889), an honored citizen.

State, the indirect benefits resulting therefrom were no less marked and apparent. Of the lands donated, there have been sold 2,454,214 acres to 32,000 actual settlers, who at a low estimate must have added 200,000 persons to the population of the State. The sales of railroad lands stimulated also the sale of the alternate sections owned by the government, which for over twenty years had been in the market without a purchaser. The seven per cent. of gross annual earnings, which the State receives from the company, amounted in 1856 to \$77,631, and for the next thirty years to \$9,828,649, averaging \$327,621 each year; a sum nearly sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the State government.

It is an interesting fact to notice that Douglas and Shields in the Senate, and McClernand and Baker in the House, who were in Congress when the land grant bill passed, and Lincoln and Robert Smith, who were active supporters of the measure at the previous session, were members of the celebrated tenth Illinois general assembly, at which was passed the great internal improvement scheme, and for which they all voted. And thus it turned out that whatever blame might attach to them for errors of judgment and action on that occasion, was nobly atoned for by their subsequent efforts in securing the passage of this law. Already more money has been paid into the State treasury by the Illinois Central Rail-

road than was taken out by the adoption of the old internal improvement system, and that income will not only increase in the future but remain perpetual. For this, if for no other public service to his State, the memory of the great Douglas was justly entitled to preservation by the erection of that splendid monumental column, which, overlooking the blue waters of Lake Michigan, also overlooks for many miles that iron highway which was in no small degree the triumph of his genius and legislative skill.

A special session of the seventeenth general assembly was convened by proclamation of the governor on June 7, 1852. Twenty-one different subjects for legislative action were specified, the chief of which was the re-portionment of the State into districts for the election of nine Congressmen, to which it was now entitled. The law for this purpose was passed June 16. No political chicanery was necessary in arranging the districts, a Democratic majority being unquestioned in all but possibly one or two. It is interesting to note, however, that for the first time the formation of the districts began at the north end of the State, running across from Lake County to Jo Daviess, and as indicating the shifting of population from the southern counties, that four Congressmen were given to the northern part of the State, two to the Central, and three to the southern; and that while seven or eight counties

in the former contained a sufficient number of inhabitants for a Congressman, from nine to eighteen were required in the latter.

Numerous acts to amend charters of rail and plank-roads, and of incorporation, were passed, but no law of any general interest, unless it was the act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands which had been granted to the State by Congress in September, 1850. The legislature adjourned June 23.

Upon the expiration of his gubernatorial term, Governor French was appointed by his successor one of the bank commissioners. Removing soon after to St. Clair County, he accepted

the professorship of law in McKendree College. In 1862, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, in which was his last public service. He gave the people a faithful, business-like administration, and retired from the executive chair with their confidence and respect. He died at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.*

* On the monument erected to his memory is inscribed the following rather unique and perhaps not too eulogistic tribute to his worth: "A man—true, kind and noble; a citizen—just, generous and honorable; a public officer—upright, philanthropic, energetic and faithful; a husband and father—affectionate, wise and good; a Christian—humble, charitable and trusting."

THE PIONEERS OF COLORADO.

COL. DAVID GEORGE PEABODY.

UPON a certificate found in the Augmentation office in Rolls Court, Westminster Hall, London, is enrolled the name of Lieutenant Francis Peabody, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, born A. D. 1614. He came to New England in the ship Planter in 1635. After one or more changes of residence, he permanently settled at Topsfield, Essex Co., Mass., where he became "one of the most prominent men of the town, both for property and enterprise." He married Mary Foster, daughter of Reginald Foster, whose family is honorably mentioned in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Marmion."

Among their descendants have been men eminent for piety and distinguished for patriotism, literature and science—notably George Peabody, the banker, merchant, philanthropist.

A word or two about the origin and meaning of the surname Peabody. It signifies *Mountain-man*, and was the name of the chief of a tribe of warriors in ancient Briton. It enters into the name of Queen Boadicea and recalls the Roman sentence that the Queen should be publicly whipped for the ability and valor she displayed in opposing Nero in the conquest of her dominions. One

of her devoted followers was this Boadie, who killed Galbuta, a Roman officer, and taking his helmet and armor, escaped massacre by fleeing beyond the mountains of Wales. Upon this helmet was a Roman badge charged with *two suns in a bordure*. These symbols have ever since been a part of the Peabody arms, along with the motto: "A clear conscience is a wall of brass."

Sixth in lineal descent from Lieutenant Francis Peabody of Topsfield was Calvin Peabody, the father of Col. David George Peabody, of Denver.

Calvin Peabody was a strict Presbyterian, and in the words of the son "a pure Christian to the day of his death."

David George Peabody was born March 23d, 1834, at Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vermont. Three years afterwards the mother died. In 1839 the father removed to Topsham, in the same county. He was a farmer. The son attended school during winters; in the summers worked upon the farm. In 1849 he went into the dry-goods store of J. M. Beebee, of Boston, where he heard Louis Kosuth speak in front of the State House.

In 1855 came to Illinois. Voted for Fremont in 1856. Went to Minnesota the fall after election, and lived at St. Paul and Minneapolis until 1859, when he started for the Pike's Peak country. He came out with "four yoke of oxen," landing upon the site

of what is now Denver, without money, but with "pluck and energy" as his original stock in trade with which to begin as one of the pioneers of Colorado. He made a large fortune in Denver, merchandising, but the panic of 1873 brought reverses. Removing to Canon City, he commenced again in the same business and succeeded soon in taking the lead in that city.

The successful career of Colonel Peabody is epitomized in the following item clipped from the columns of the *Denver Evening Times*: The people in all parts of the country interested in Denver will certainly read with interest anything coming from Mr. D. G. Peabody, the well-known banker and capitalist, who, in his large accumulation of this world's goods, is a living example of what can be accomplished in this Western country by energy and thrift properly directed. "I came to Denver in 1860, from Illinois," said Mr. Peabody. "Upon my arrival here I did not have a cent in my pocket, but I managed to accumulate enough money so that in 1862 I went into business in a small way and continued until 1878. I was in the retail and wholesale dry-goods business. My trade in the year 1876 amounted to \$500,000.

"In 1870 I had invested in city and surrounding country real estate \$90,000. My impression was at that time that Denver would grow to be a city of 100,000 population. Soon

after that date, however, I sold nearly all my real estate. The same property to-day is worth \$1,000,000. I can give you numerous instances within my own experience of the great advance in realty values during the past several years. One piece of property here that I sold for \$8,500 in 1874 is now worth \$100,000. Property, then located outside of the city, that I bought four years ago for \$8,000, could not now be purchased for \$100,000. Another piece of ten acres that I bought three years ago for \$1,500, sold recently for \$10,000. Then there were forty acres that I bought last June for \$16,000, twenty acres of which I have since sold for \$22,000. I could go on for an hour enumerating similar instances, but those mentioned are sufficient.

"My faith in Denver, gathered from an experience extending over a period of thirty years' residence here, convinces me that by the year 1900 we will have a city of 500,000. The actual metal production of this country will by that time have reached \$75,000,000 yearly."

Believing in the spiritual progress of the community as well as its material prosperity, Mr. Peabody has been a constant and liberal contributor to the building funds of churches of all denominations of Denver. He attended Methodist service in the old log church that stood upon Larimer street, West Denver, and has continued to do so in all the different

edifices, in which the congregation has worshipped, up to Grace and Trinity M. E. Churches. For a period he was connected with the Congregational Church, and was one of the founders and principal contributors to the erection of the church that stood upon the corner of 15th and Curtis. The money for this purpose was largely contributed by Boston gentlemen at the solicitation of Col. Peabody, Messrs. George A. Miner, March Bros., Pierce & Co., C. M. Blake and J. D. Leland being of the number.

He is President of Peabody Investment Company; of the Mascot Mining Company (a gold mine located at Buena Vista); of the Rising Sun and Gas Light Company (which has the contract for furnishing light for the empire of Japan); of the Mineral Springs Manufacturing and Investment Company, and several others.

This paper will but feebly portray Col. Peabody as one of the leading pioneers of the State. He believes in its varied and exhaustless resources, in its matchless climate, and therefore in its great future. While he has been eminently successful from a personal standpoint, his views are broad, and so broad that every just and commendable enterprise, having in view the material and moral interests of the city and State of which he is one of the founders, meets with all the encouragement, financial and otherwise, it is in his power to grant.

REMINISCENCES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSES.

BY HON. JOHN HUTCHINS, A MEMBER OF THE THEN TWENTIETH OHIO DISTRICT.

XIV.

MR. STEPHENS continued: "But whether he comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood and stands, may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen, at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were, that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil that they knew not well how to deal with; but the general opinion of the men of that day was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guarantee to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the Constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a government built upon it—when the storm came and the wind blew, it fell. Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth. This truth has been slow in the process of its development, like all other truths in the various departments of science. . . . The negro by nature, or by the curse against Canaan, is fitted for that condition which he occupies in our system. . . . It is indeed in conformity with the Creator. It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of His ordinances, or to question them. . . . Our Confederacy is founded upon principles of strict conformity with these laws. This stone,

which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner, in our new edifice."

It will be remembered that these words were spoken by Mr. Stephens when, according to his and the Calhoun theory, he was no longer a citizen of the United States, whose government, as he said in his speech at Millidgeville, Nov. 14, 1860, had made its people prosperous and great, and that they were the admiration of the civilized world, and that they presented the brightest hopes of mankind. The trouble with the constitution of the United States, according to his last speech, was, that its framers had left out an important "corner-stone," which the Confederate Government by its improved knowledge "in the science" of governmental masonry, had supplied. State after State had been hurried into joining fortunes with South Carolina, until all the slave States except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri had passed ordinances of secession. Many leading men like Alexander H. Stephens opposed it, and the supporters of Bell and Everett in the slave States, numbering about six hundred thousand, were against it. The platform of that party did not endorse it, and not a single member of it in the Thirty-Sixth Congress favored it, but many spoke against it. The wealthy aristocracy of slave-holders being greatly in the minority, but controlling public opinion in politics, morals and

religion by their social influence, were powerful enough to create a public opinion which, like a cyclone on our Western prairies, swept everything before it. Even such men as Alexander H. Stephens could not stand up against the storm. These planners of secession on their theory of the Constitution, after four years of war, as bloody as any in human history, after the resources of their States were exhausted, after their slaves were free, and after most of the homes in the land were clothed in mourning for the loss of fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, must have realized the truth of the lines of the anti-slavery poet, (Whittier), whose teachings they abhorred:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these 'it might have been.'"

If the advice of Mr. Stephens had been followed, the terrible results of the war "might have been," avoided; and the South, so far as human judgment could forecast the future, might be to-day in the full enjoyment of her cherished institution. Her rulers, "like little, wanton boys that swim on bladders," vainly hoped to establish a government, the "corner-stone" of which should be negro slavery; but it was ordered otherwise. The time had come in the course of events when the great blot on our free government was to be erased. The heathen had a maxim "that whom the gods intended to destroy they first make mad." They intended by this to state the teach-

ings of history as they understood them, and Solomon was of the same opinion when he wrote: "A man's heart deviseth his way; but the Lord directeth his foot-steps." A genius and poet "unique in the history of the world," has expressed the same thought, "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

The second session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress commenced Dec. 8, 1860, and all the States were then represented in Congress. When the convention of delegates assembled at Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1861, to form a Confederate Constitution, the following States in that assembly were represented: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas; but Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, soon thereafter joined them, as it was apparent they would follow the current of public opinion in those States. This was the state of affairs when the second session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress commenced.

President Buchanan transmitted his last annual message December 4th, 1860. A few extracts from this remarkable document will show the spirit of the whole of it: "Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery

in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effect. . . .

I have long foreseen and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claims on the part of Congress, or the Territorial Legislatures, to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, (as others have been), in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with a vague notion of freedom."

According to these extracts, the existing trouble was caused by the people of the North, in having opinions and expressing them on the subject of slavery, and if the Northern people would not think or if they did think would not give utterance to their thoughts, the South would have no cause of complaint, and the inference is that the South has thus far been justified in the course she has taken, but that the danger can be removed if the people of the North will just stop thought and discussion. He pronounces the influence "malign"

which inspires the slave with "vague notions," that he has any rights which white men are bound to respect. His remedy for all this agitation is very simple. He says: "How easy it would be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country."

... They and they alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way." No party had then asserted a right or declared a disposition to interfere with slavery in the States. President Buchanan states in this message that the election of Mr. Lincoln "does not of itself afford a just cause for dissolving the Union." He further states in substance that no single act has ever passed Congress, unless possibly except the Missouri Compromise, which impaired in the slightest degree the rights of the South in their property in their States, but he forgot to mention that the South supported that measure. He then proceeds at great length, to discuss the relations of the States to the Constitution—and concludes, First: That the people, aggrieved or oppressed, by the Government of the United States, have the right to resort to revolution, but have no other remedy; Second: That if States had seceded without any right to do so, that Congress has no

power under the Constitution to prevent it, but it had the power to conciliate them back into the Union—but that the sword was not placed in the hands of Congress to preserve it by force. He seems to have adopted the opinion that the pen of compromise was mightier than the sword of justice, to punish violaters of Constitutional law. The seceded States could steal the property of the Government, in the forts and harbors in their States, and the only power the Government had to deal with the seceded States, was to conciliate them, so they would give up the property stolen or account to the Government for its share of the stolen property.

There can be little doubt that President Buchanan, when he sent his extraordinary message to Congress, December 3d, 1860, knew full well the programme of secession determined on previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln. He had all the means of information in his own household, in his cabinet. His Secretary of the Treasury was Howell Cobb, of Georgia; his Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, of Virginia; Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi—all of whom claimed to owe superior allegiance to their respective States in case of secession, and did join the movement inaugurated by South Carolina. With this knowledge he penned the following in his message: "The fact is our union rests upon public opinion, and can

never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not in their hand to preserve it by force." Without intimating that President Buchanan was not sincere in his convictions, as expressed in his message, it will not be regarded as slander to say of him that in power of will or in statesmanship he was not a duplicate of General Jackson. The secession movement which the southern members of his cabinet favored was no doubt encouraged by the message of President Buchanan, and also the opinion which the slaveholders had of the fighting qualities of the "Yankees," as they called the citizens of the free States generally. They regarded them as a money-making, trading, peddling class, who preferred manufacturing wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints, if thereby they could turn an honest penny, rather than the glories and dangers of the battlefield. The South expected there would be no serious fighting to force them to continue in the union, but that the public sentiment of the North would compel the government "to let them alone," rather than fight to keep them in the union. They had about the same opinion of the fighting qualities of the Yankees that the cavaliers of England had of the "roundheads" before the battle of Marston Moor, where "the curled darlings of Charles

the First" were completely routed. The people of the free States did not exactly understand the abilities of the slave States to carry on a war in defense of their secession theory. They supposed that the system of slavery in case of war would be a source of great weakness to them; that they would be confronted with an insurrection among their slaves, and that they would have all they could do to suppress that uprising. In this the North was mistaken. Instead of this proving a source of weakness to the South, the slaves, with an innate wisdom which cannot be reasoned out satisfactorily, perhaps, were an element of strength to the South. They protected and supported by their labor the families of the soldiers of the South, and performed much labor in constructing forts and fortifications, which but for them the soldiers would have been obliged to perform. If the slaves had the disposition to fight for their liberty, they were shrewd enough to see, without organization and arms, they could not succeed.

In this they were wise. It is questionable whether they had any disposition to undertake by insurrection to gain their freedom, for they had no such hatred against the whites to nerve them to commit such acts of cruelty and barbarity as an insurrection would imply. Had it occurred after the commencement of the war, there can be no reasonable doubt but that the public sentiment of the free

States would have justified the Union army in interfering to prevent the horrors of such an insurrection. That was not the road which was to lead to the freedom of the slave. A better way was in store for them.

I think it will be conceded that no session of Congress, since the adoption of the Constitution, was brought to face greater responsibilities than the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress in December, 1860, nor one that required the exercise of a sounder judgment, or a wiser statesmanship in the discharge of its legislative functions. This session, at its commencement, represented the public sentiment of the free and the slave States. That of the North was divided, while that of the South was more united. "To be or not to be" able to preserve intact the system of government, founded by the wisdom of the fathers, or to allow it to be dissolved into fragments, the consequence of which no one could foretell—that was the question which agitated all minds, and which the members of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress were called upon to solve. There was a mania of compromise throughout the commercial centers of the North: Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other places, at which public meetings were held, and union-saving panaceas were presented, discussed and passed; in which generally the anti-slavery agitators were censured, and concession demanded to placate the angry South

and prevent a civil war. This was not strange, as commercial interests are mostly timid and conservative when there is a threatened prospect of interference with trade. These meetings were not strictly partisan. Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," has quoted the resolutions and extracts from addresses of leading men at some of those meetings. They no doubt had considerable influence upon Congress. They are interesting reading to those who are anxious to learn the anxiety at that time to avoid a conflict with the States that were quite certain to secede on the Calhoun theory of the Constitution. This was the real cause of the movement while the question of slavery was the pretext, for on that question it was supposed the slave-holding States could be united, so as to make secession so formidable that the government would not dare oppose it.

On the fourth day of December, 1860, the second day of the session, Mr. Sherman proposed the ordinary motion to send the President's message to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and Mr. Botiler moved an amendment, as follows: "That so much of the message as relates to perilous conditions of the country be referred to a special committee of one from each State with leave to report at any time."

This amendment was voted for by all the Democrats, the Americans and the more conservative Republicans—

yeas, 145 ; nays, 38. The select committee appointed by the speaker was composed of Messrs. Corwin, of Ohio; Wilson, of Virginia; Adams, of Massachusetts; Winslow, of North Carolina; Humprey, of New York; Boyce, of South Carolina; Ferry, of Connecticut; Davis, of Maryland; Robison, of Rhode Island; Whiteby, of Delaware; Tappan, of New Hampshire; Stratton, of New Jersey; Bristow, of Kentucky; Morill, of Vermont; Nelson, of Tennessee; Taylor, of Louisiana; Davis, of Mississippi; Kellogg, of Illinois; Henolin, of Alabama; Moore, of Maine; Phelps, of Missouri; Rust, of Arkansas; Howard, of Michigan; Hawkins, of Florida; Hamilton, of Texas; Washburn, of Wisconsin; Curtis, of Iowa; Windom, of Minnesota, and Stout, of Oregon.

Mr. Botiler, of Virginia, was omitted from the committee at his special request, otherwise he would have been chairman. The committee was an able one, and if there could be found a "Balm in Gilead" that would save the union without bloodshed, it was supposed the committee would be able to find it. In the Senate, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted :

"Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the agitated and disturbed condition of the country and the grievances between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States, be referred to a special committee of thirteen mem-

bers, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the present condition of the country, and report by bill or otherwise."

During the pendency of the resolution in the House and Senator Powell's in the Senate, some discussion was had in both houses, but in tenor about the same as that already reported, except the tone of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats was more decidedly in favor of the preservation of the union and against the right of a State to secede. Senator Sumner caused to be read an autograph letter written by General Jackson while President and addressed to a clergyman in a slave-holding State. The letter is as follows :

"Washington, May 1, 1833.

"Private.

"MY DEAR SIR :—I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead ; and its actors, courtiers, will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good government on the globe and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over other portions of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve their country in civil war and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwinds and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers ;

you have them among you. Let them meet with the indignant powers of every man who loves his country. The tariff, it is *now* known, was a mere pretext—its burden was on your coarse woollens. By the law of July, 1832, coarse woollens was reduced to five per cent. for the benefit of the South. Mr. Clay's bill takes it up and classes it with woollens at fifty per cent., reduced it gradually down to twenty per cent., and there it is to remain, and Mr. Calhoun and all the nullifiers agree to the principal. The cash duties and home valuation will be equal to fifteen per cent. more, and after the year 1842 you pay on coarse woollens thirty-five per cent. If this is not protection, I cannot understand. Therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern confederacy the real object. The next *pretext* will be the negro or slavery question. My health is not good, but is improving a little. Present me kindly to your lady and family, and believe me to be your friend. I will always be happy to hear from you.

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"The Rev. Anderson J. Crawford."

After the reading of this letter Mr. Sumner said: "Those are the words of a patriot slave-holder of Tennessee addressed to a patriot clergyman of a slave-holding State, and they are directly applicable at the present hour. Of practical sense, of inflexible purpose and of various experiences, Andrew Jackson saw intuitively the springs and motives of human

conduct, while he loved his country with a firm, all-embracing attachment. Thus inspired, he was able to judge the present and to discern the future."

In striking contrast to this letter of General Jackson, short quotations will be made in this same debate in the Senate from three influential and leading men of the South, Senator Iverson and Senator Jefferson Davis and Senator Brown. On December 5th, Senator Iverson said in reply to Senator Hale: "I can tell the Senator from New Hampshire, as well as all his friends, when they talk about South Carolina going out, that she is not the only State that is going out. *Her* destiny is beyond doubt fixed. She is determined, in the graphic language of her distinguished Senator not here to-day (Mr. Hammond), to go out *high, dry* and forever, and there are other States that intend to follow her example. . . . And, sir, before the 4th of March, before you inaugurate your President, there will be certainly five States, if not eight of them, that will be out of the union, and have formed a constitution and frame of government for themselves." Senator Davis, on the same day, said: "I will, however, take this occasion to say that, as a Senator of the United States, I am here to perform my functions as such; that before a declaration of war is made against the State of which I am a citizen, I expect to be out of this chamber; that when that declaration

of war is made the State of which I am a citizen will be found ready and willing to meet it. While we remain here acting as ambassadors of sovereign States, at least under the forms of friendship, held together by an al-

liance as close as it is possible for sovereign States to stand to each other, threats from one to the other seem to be wholly inappropriate, and, therefore, I make no further remarks."

VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

XI.

1542.

AN edition of the Bible was printed by Boulle, in Latin, at Lyons, and Peter Schoeffer also printed an edition at Venice. An edition of the Bible in Belgic passed through the press of Vorsterman at Antwerp. This language was one of the three principal languages spoken in Gaul at the time of the Roman invasion of that country, the other two being the Celtic and the Aquitainian. Steelsius at Antwerp, and Regnault at Paris, also printed editions of the S. S. During the same year, the first Protestant Bible was printed at Lyons, by Gryphius. Sebastian Gryphius was born at Reuthlingen, in Swabia, 1493, and he was celebrated not only as a printer, but as a scholar. Gesner, in testimony of his merit, dedicated to him one of his books, and Julius Scaliger also spoke, with high commendation, regarding his abilities. The books printed by Gryphius are much admired, especially his Hebrew, Greek and Latin editions of the Bible.

He died in 1556, and left his trade and reputation to his son, and able successor, Anthony Gryphius. A copy of this Bible is in the library of W. H. Newman, and another is with the Societe de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francais. A second, and much improved edition of the Latin Bible of Santes Pagninus, was printed at Lyons in folio, with scholia, and published under the name of Michael Servetus, author of the scholia. Sanctes Pagninus was a Dominican, born at Lucca, 1466. He was well skilled in the knowledge of the learned languages, more particularly Hebrew, Chaldee and Arabic. For twenty-five years he was engaged in examining the Vulgate with the originals, and as the result of these labors he published a new translation from the Greek and Hebrew, in which work he was encouraged by Pope Leo X. and his two successors. The work, however, is denounced by Father Simon as being too closely and servilely translated, and in language obscure and full of solecisms. He died in the year 1536, aged 70.

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Michael Servetus was a native of Villanuova, in Arragon. He studied law at Toulouse and medicine at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. The boldness and pertinacity of his opinions made him enemies, and he left the city of Paris to reside at Lyons, from which place he went to Charlieu. On the invitation of the Archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, he was prevailed upon to fix his residence there, where he might have lived in peace had he been satisfied to seek celebrity in medical pursuits alone. Eager to publish his Arian opinions of religion, he sent three questions to Calvin on the Divinity of Christ, on regeneration, and on the necessity of baptism, and when answered with civility, he reflected on the sentiments of his correspondent with arrogant harshness. This produced a quarrel, and ended in the most implacable hatred, so that Calvin, bent on revenge, obtained by secret means copies of a work in which his antagonist was engaged, and caused him to be accused before the archbishop as a dangerous man. Servetus was thrust in prison, from which he escaped, but on his way to Italy he had the imprudence to pass in disguise through Geneva, where he was recognized by Calvin, who caused his arrest as an impious heretic. Forty heretical errors were proved against him by his accusers, but Servetus refused to renounce them, and the magistrates, yielding to the loud representations of the

ministers of Basil, Berne and Zurich, and especially of Calvin, who demanded his punishment, ordered the unhappy man to be burned. On the 27th of October, 1553, the wretched Servetus was conducted to the stake, and as the wind prevented the flames from fully reaching his body, two long hours elapsed before he was freed from his miseries. This cruel treatment deservedly called down great odium on the head of Calvin, who ably defended his conduct and that of the magistrates. Servetus published various works against the Trinity, which were burned at Geneva and elsewhere. They bore for titles: *De Trinitatis Erroribus Libra Septem*, *Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri Duo*, *De Justitia Regni Christi*, *Christianismi Restitutio*, *Apologia pro Serveto*.

An edition of the New Testament was printed at Antwerp by Joseph Richard. This is a precious edition by reason of its elegant engravings. Thibault Payen also published an edition of the N. T. at Lyons. Francis Vatablus, aided by Robert Estienne, published at Paris an edition of the Bible in the French language. Vatablus was a native of Gammache, in Picardy, an old province in the north of France, now subdivided among the departments of Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne. He was made Hebrew professor of the royal college by Francis I. The observations which he made in his lectures on the S. S.

were ingenious and learned, and they were presented to the public from the notes of Robert Stephens, and though censured by the clergymen of Paris, they were applauded by the university of Salamanca. The most correct edition of these valuable commentaries is that of 1729, in two volumes, folio. Vatablus also encouraged Marot in the completion of his version of David's psalms. He died in 1547. An edition of the Bible, containing curious woodcuts by Hans Springinklee, was printed at Lyons, in Latin, by Roville.

1543.

A complete edition of the Hebrew Bible was printed at Paris by Robert Stephens. In this work the various books have separate titles bearing different dates, and the minor prophets are published with a Hebrew commentary. A copy is in possession of Mr. Mendes Cohen, secretary of the Maryland Historical Society. A version, in Latin, of the Old and New Testaments was commenced by Leo Juda and completed by P. Cholinus and T. Bibliander, professor of theology at Zurich. The N. T. was revised and corrected from the translation of Erasmus by Gaultier. The whole was edited by C. Pellican. An edition of the N. T., in Greek, was printed at Basle, by Gastius. The N. T. in Latin was published at Lyons by Theobald Paganus. An edition of the N. T. was printed at Paris, by Colinæus, and another by d'Etaples. Colinæus and Galeotus a

Prato together published at Paris an edition of the New Testament. An edition of the N. T., in Latin, passed through the press of Schoeffer. The N. T. was printed in Latin, at Antwerp, by Isodoro Clario, followed in the succeeding year by another edition. Boyard also printed at Paris an edition of the New Testament. The first version printed in the pure Castilian idiom was a translation of the New Testament from the original Greek by Francis Enzina, otherwise called Driander. It was printed at Antwerp, and dedicated to the emperor, Charles V. The translator of this work was by birth a Spaniard, but he had spent a portion of his life in Germany in company with Melancthon, and there he embraced the principles of the Reformation. On the completion of his version he presented it to Charles V., and, as a reward, he was cast into a dungeon at Brussels, from which he escaped in 1545. His translation adheres with tolerable fidelity to the Greek text, and it is evident that in many instances he consulted and followed Erasmus. The Spanish language, as used in Castile, is quite accurately spoken by certain Jews of Turkey, whose descendants formerly settled in the Spanish peninsula. Their forefathers emigrated to Spain and Portugal at a very early period of history, for traditions represent them as having arrived there soon after the destruction of the first temple, and it is probable that they were settled in

the peninsula before the time of the Roman emperors. This section of the Jewish people claims to be of the house of David, and though the claim cannot be proved genealogically, yet it cannot be refuted by any existing data. They consider themselves, and are regarded by their brethern, as the aristocracy of the dispersed people of Israel.

1544.

An edition of the Holy Bible was printed in German at Leipsic. A copy is in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association at New York. The edition of Tridino Montisferrati was printed in Latin at Venice. A copy is in possession of Mr. Henry J. Atkinson. An edition of the Bible was printed in Hebrew by Stephens at Paris. A copy is with the Society of Protestant French History. The N. T. was printed at Antwerp by Steelsius, and it was also published at Lyons by Gryphius. The Bible in Latin came from the press of C. Froschover at Zurich.

1545.

An edition of the Bible in German, in two parts, each part having a distinct title page, pagination, and register, was issued from the press of Christoffel Froschouer at Zurich. It was printed in double columns, with the register in eights. A copy is in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Another copy is in possession of the Kansas Historical Society at Topeka. A communication received from Hon. F. G. Adams,

corresponding secretary of this society, states that their folio edition varies somewhat in size from one owned by Mr. A. H. Cassel, but the difference is very trifling, owing to the cutting of the binders, thus giving it a wider margin. Mr. Cassel's Bible is nine and one-half, by thirteen and five-eighths, and the one belonging to the Kansas Historical Society is nine and one-half, by thirteen and three-quarters. None of the known editions of Froschouer's Bible are in quarto. A Latin edition of Rovillian's Bible made its appearance in folio at Lyons. A copy is in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York. During this year Stephens' Latin Bible was reprinted in two volumes, and to it are added on the margin the various readings of several Latin MSS. which he had consulted. This is a very scarce and beautiful edition. Robert Stephens also printed at Paris the New Testament in two parts, in one volume. An edition of the New Testament, containing many quaint figures, was printed by Schoeffer. An edition of the Bible, in Greek, was printed by Hervagius, and an edition made its appearance at Zurich printed in the Latin Vulgate. A copy is in the library of the Kansas Historical Society; and another copy is in the Reference Library at Manchester, England. An edition of the Bible was printed in Hebrew, at Paris, by Daniel Bomberg. As has once before been stated, he was the first person

who printed Hebrew books at Venice. He began with an edition of the Bible in 4to, and afterwards printed many others in folio, 4to. and 8vo. He also printed three editions of the Talmud, each of which cost him one hundred thousand crowns. The authority of the Talmud was long esteemed second only to that of the Bible, and according to its precepts, the whole Jewish people (with the exception of the Karaites) have ordered their religious life from the earliest period of time down to the present day. The word Talmud is of Hebrew origin (derived from *lamad*, to "learn"), and had at first the same signification as Mishna, "doctrine," but in the course of time its meaning became changed. Talmud, after a while, came to mean "a deducing one thing from another," and designated more especially the process of seeking, in the sacred writings, support for laws not expressly provided therein. On this account the Mishna, which contained the new enactments and the scriptural authority from which they were derived, was also known as Talmud. Later, the name Talmud, as applied to the Mishna, disappeared, and was employed to denote discussions in contradistinction to the Mishna proper. They were also called Gemara, the Chaldaic equivalent of Talmud. Subsequently the name Talmud was applied to the whole great work, consisting of both Mishna and Gemara. Bomberg conferred great benefit on mankind by presenting his

three editions of the Talmud, for the archæological writings of the Sanhedrin and Talmuds of the Jews possess much interest both for Jews and Christians. The Mishna, Tosephta, Mechilta, Saphro, Siphri, Pesikta, Midrasham, and other valuable works which record events relating to Bible history, in the early centuries of our era, are of deep interest to scholars. The Mishna contains portions of the laws which governed the various nations of the earth, such as the Sanhedrin deemed compatible with the laws of God. The Tosephta contains the ritual of the temple service, and is viewed by the Israelites as a regulator of human life, entering into home surroundings in such a thoughtful manner as to render its perusal exceedingly interesting. The Mechilta refers to the organization and powers of the Sanhedrin, composed of two legislative bodies, the greater and the lesser. The former was composed of seventy members and the latter of twenty-four. Although they unitedly exercise much power, their authority was not absolute, for another court held the highest authority of the nation. The Court of Elders consisted of twelve priests, its principal functionary being the high priest. This court decided all appeals, and this was the court which tried Jesus of Nazareth. Capital crimes were tried by this court, and when the criminal had received his sentence he was sent to the Sanhedrin. If the members of this body

approved the decision of the high priest, the prisoner was returned to the higher tribunal for his final trial, the first being merely a preliminary. This court of twelve men was required by the Jewish law to fast and pray one whole day before this final trial commenced, after which the members were compelled to bring the urim and thummim out of the holy place, and to spread them before the high priest. The prisoner was closely veiled, and near to him stood a lactee at the door of the court with a red flag in his hand, while another lactee, mounted on a white horse, was stationed on the road, near to the place of execution. These two guards shouted the name of the culprit, the nature of his crime, and called upon all persons who could shield him to come forward and testify in his behalf. After the testimony had been taken, the eleven men voted, and their decision was shown to the high priest, who washed his hands in token of the innocence of the court, thus testifying that the criminal's own action had brought condemnation upon himself. The offender was then taken to the place of execution, and there put to death. We also learn from the Mechilta that the Jewish commonwealth was divided into districts, each one of which had its courts and legislatures, over which high priests presided. This is the reason why so many high priests are spoken of in New Testament history.

These districts were subdivided into smaller divisions, over which magistrates ruled. The Saphra is a ponderous volume filled with quotations from the various works of the ancient world. The Siphri, being a chronological and biographical history, is of greater value than the rest, as it gives an account of remarkable events, and mentions names of persons with whom such events were connected. It gives also the dates of births, deaths, and the lineage of Abraham, Joshua, Moses, David, Solomon, and many others. The Pesikta and Midrasham are filled with the sermons of learned theologians, and they also contain decisions of the great Sanhedrin on points of law and doctrine. These several books are taken from the Talmud of the Sanhedrin, and it is said they were compiled at Jerusalem by Hillel soon after the destruction of the holy city by Titus. After these, other translations were made to answer the necessity of the Jews in their dispersed condition.

Another revised edition of Luther's Bible was published during this year. It was made in the Pomeranian dialect, by command of Bogislaus XIII., Duke of Pomerania, whose territory extended through a portion of Prussia at a time when no such magnate ruled as the Emperor of Germany.

An edition of the Bible of Olivetan was printed in Roman characters, at Lyons, by Beringen.

CHARLES W. DARLING.

(To be continued.)

OTIS L. HASKELL.

THE subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of one of the earliest Puritan settlers of New England. The earliest authenticated account which the writer of this notice is in possession of, relative to the branch of the Haskell family, with which Otis L. is directly identified, bears date in the year 1617, when William Haskell was born in England, removing to Beverly, Mass., about 1632, there joining his elder brothers, Roger and Mark, the former having settled at Beverly in 1613 and the latter in 1620.

William removed to Gloucester, Mass., in 1638, and it was at this old historical point that this family began their American career. Shortly after William's arrival the colony deeded him a farm at West Gloucester, and this old homestead was occupied by him, and is still owned and occupied by a lineal descendant.

William Haskell was doubtless the direct ancestor of the greater part of the Haskell family in this country. He died in 1693, leaving five sons and several daughters; the five sons all marrying and raising large families, which was also true of their immediate descendants. Jacob, second son of William, was born at Gloucester, in 1644, and his son, Ja-

cob the second, was born at the same place in 1691. He married Abigail Marcy, to whom was born Oct. 11, 1734, Zebulon, the great-great-grandfather of Otis L. Zebulon married his second cousin, Elizabeth Haskell, to them were born Zebulon the second, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He was born May 29, 1770, and married Judith Herrick, and raised a large family, (he died aged ninety-four), among whom was Benjamin, born Feb. 27, 1818, the father of Otis L.

Benjamin married Mary B. Noble, and both are now living, quiet, retired and comfortable, in Gloucester, having lately passed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, their remaining living children residing near them in old Gloucester.

Mr. Benj. Haskell has been a successful business man and manufacturer, making ship anchors a specialty. He has ever been recognized as a man of great firmness of character, and strict integrity in all his business relations, has been many years retired from business, and it is his intention to complete his life at Gloucester, the same as have all those briefly referred to above.

Otis L., son of Benjamin, was born

May 18, 1845, at Gloucester, and it was there his early boyhood was spent, and his education acquired. He left home at thirteen years of age, having thus early in life become imbued with a desire to follow the sea, first going with a Captain Watson, and was thereafter engaged in the merchant service, mostly to South America, for about five years, when he entered the United States navy, and was commissioned as acting ensign and assigned to the gunboat Delaware. He was in several actions, and in active service until the close of the war. He was second in command when only twenty years of age, being the youngest officer of that rank in the navy. He tendered his resignation June 1st, 1865, which took effect the 10th of the same month. Before leaving the service he received an official letter of thanks from Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, for important papers bearing on the rebellion, captured by him at Richmond, Virginia.

In 1866 he once more became a resident of the old home, Gloucester, and at the urgent request of his parents and friends, gave up a seafaring life, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In February, 1872, thinking that it would be of material advantage to his business to visit Prince Edwards Island for the purchase of certain kinds of merchandise, he started for that place, and after traveling through Nova Scotia some two hundred miles on a

mail sleigh, without change or rest, and during very cold and inclement weather, he arrived at Northumberland Straits, and crossed them on the ice. Shortly after leaving the land, there came on a severe gale of wind, with snow and extreme cold, the thermometer being fifteen degrees below zero. During this passage over the ice of some sixteen hours' duration, he once broke through, and from the wetting then received, together with the severe exposure, he contracted a cold on his lungs, from which he has never entirely recovered.

Mr. Haskell continued in trade at Gloucester until 1873, when, on account of failing health, he removed to Colorado, and two years subsequent to his advent in Denver he entered into the commission business under the firm name of Haskell & Waters, the firm soon becoming the largest and leading commission house in the city. Mr. Haskell retired from the firm in 1881, since when he has given his attention chiefly to real estate transactions. He was one of the originators and chairman of the executive board of the first exposition held at Denver, was one of the projectors of the Denver Circle Railroad, and the originator, and, in part, builder of two of the largest irrigating canals in the State, and has been universally successful in all his varied lines of business or projects. He is the happy possessor of valuable city real estate and valuable ranch property. He

united in marriage with Miss Juliette Webber, of Portland, Maine, who belongs to an old and highly respected family, tracing their ancestors in America back to 1732, she being one of the heirs to the celebrated Webber

estate. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell have two daughters that contribute largely to their happy and attractive home. One son, born in Denver, died at the age of five years.

SEVILLE AND CADIZ.

MR. SESSIONS' SUMMER IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

WE left Cordova, or Cordoba as the Spanish write it, for Seville, and arrived in good time for breakfast at the Grand Hotel of Paris; another splendid hotel, and large, well-furnished rooms were given us on the first floor. We passed a number of old castles in ruins on high rocks and but few towns of any importance. We came along the winding Guadalquivir, through orchards of olives and great hedges of cacti, the whole distance from Cordova on both sides of the railroad, and occasionally an orchard of pomegranates in bloom. Our guide, a native of Morocco, takes us through the narrow streets which are covered with awnings to keep them in shade and protect them from the hot sun. Everywhere we can see great crowds of people filling the streets, coming in holiday attire from city and country to see the procession and celebration of Corpus Christi day. Excursions have come in from the countries and cities adjoining, as Seville has the reputation of having the grandest Corpus Christi celebration in the

world. There were four thousand soldiers in line; the archbishop and all the canons, priests, and students, the city governor and officers, twelve men bearing the different saints upon masses of silver and gold altars, and caskets and ornaments loaded with beautiful flowers, started out to march through the narrow streets from the cathedral at 10 o'clock, and they must return to it at precisely 12 o'clock. The balconies and windows on the high buildings were full of people, and flowers and evergreens were strewn upon the pavements below, so that the streets were literally covered with them, and after the procession had passed, men were engaged in sweeping the streets and gathering them up. The ladies all wore black silk dresses, with veils or mantillas thrown over their heads. It is to be hoped that this custom will continue, for the mantillas are very becoming to the Spanish ladies. Perhaps before many years the French hat or bonnet will take its place, as they are doing in Madrid and the northern cities of Spain now

among the more fashionable ladies. After the procession comes the bull fight, for which great preparations are made, as the bull fights of Seville are noted on account of the great dexterity of the performers. We had the champion bull fighter of Spain on our train, and he seemed to draw a crowd around him just as any of our noted prize fighters would in America. Our guide showed us the street on which the bull fighters live; they seem to form an aristocracy of their own. Some of the most skillful get from \$800 to \$1,000 a day for their services. A daughter of one of these bull fighters was married in the cathedral a short time ago, and the Bishop and the aristocracy of the city were present.

We visited the cathedral, the site of which was once occupied by a temple of Venus Salambo, at one time the fashionable city of the Sevillians. This gave way to a splendid mosque on the plan of the one at Cordova. After this came the second and last mosque, built by Emir Yusuf in 1184. The chapter then met and decided on erecting a church "so large and beautiful that coming ages will proclaim us mad to have undertaken it." The old building was converted into a cathedral by St. Ferdinand. It is fast going to ruin and last August a large part of the ceiling fell; the old cathedral is underpinned and braced up by heavy framework. The government is trying to restore, which, it is said, will require thirty

years. Nothing remains of the old mosque but the lower part of the beautiful Giralda tower, the court of Oranges, and a portion of the outer walls.

We were anxious to visit the famous Alcazer, but little inferior to the Alhambra at Grenada, which we take last in our tour in Spain. The Alcazar was restored and the greater part of it rebuilt by Peter the Cruel. We walked through the halls and admired the wonderful Moorish ceilings and mosaic work. The terrible list of atrocities that have been committed by Pedro is a long one. Ex-Queen Isabella, grandmother of the present king, occupies a portion of the year, the courts and halls, and she has no very savory reputation if the newspaper articles written a few years ago in regard to her are to be relied on; our guide confirms them all and more. The gardens in the rear of the Alcazar are laid out in cinquecento style, and are very beautiful; they were laid out by Charles the Fifth. We walked through the groves of palms one hundred feet high, with dates on them; orange trees with fruit on them; there were flowers of all kinds, hedges of myrtle, fountains and baths. We were enchanted by the luxurious tropical plants and beautiful scenes around us.

The weather was most delightful, and our guide said was unusual at this time of the year, as it was generally very hot. I was warned by Mrs. S.

not to let my hair grow too long, and thought this would be a good place to have it cut. The race of barbers in Seville is not extinct, but on enquiring for the shop for the famous "Figaro" immortalized by Mozart and Rossini, I found that it no longer exists. Our guide said that it used to stand on the Plaza de St. Tomas, but I could not find any barber-shop there now and could not therefore, utilize "Figaro's" shop.

SEVILLE, SPAIN, June, 1889.

CADIZ.

We left Seville with regret, having had a rich experience in the old Mosque, with its Roman, Moorish and Gothic architectural surprises—the most pleasing that had been our privilege to enjoy. This is a splendid place to study architecture, but how can anyone know everything in a short life; we must be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of many things. In the gardens we saw the old fashioned flowers which my mother used to cultivate in New England—hollyhocks, geraniums, feverfew, and blue and white and pink June blossoms. As we go through the streets of the cities of Spain, especially on holidays and Sundays, blind men, and all classes are hawking about the streets lottery tickets and evening papers containing the numbers which have drawn the prizes; the lotteries are conducted by the government. Bull fights and lotteries are the curse of Spain.

Mr. Samuel Caldwell, consul at Seville, called on us at our hotel, and we spent a pleasant evening with him. He has the reputation of being very polite and helpful to Americans residing in Spain; he is very intelligent, and gave us much valuable information. He speaks quite hopefully of the work the Protestant churches are doing in Spain.

On our way to Cadiz we see hedges of tall cactus, of two species, from five to six feet high, the whole distance, on each side of the railroad, instead of flowers. The farmers are harvesting their grain, but not a mowing, or reaping or threshing machine have we seen. The men and women are in the fields cutting with a sickle; the women with their gaudy short frocks, and the men with red sashes around their waists, look quite gay. The horses thresh the grain, stamping it out with their feet, running around a ring; in one place there were nine horses, three abreast.

In the afternoon we come in sight of Cadiz, at "Puerte Santa Maria." It only seems a few miles across Cadiz bay, on the Atlantic Ocean, but we go on and on for an hour and a half, expecting every moment to reach the city, as it stands out so beautifully in the distance. On arriving, we find that we have been going around a circle to enter Cadiz by a narrow way, some two or three hundred feet in width. Cadiz is on a peninsula, and would be an island

except for this narrow strip of land. The whole distance from Puerte Santa Maria, its salt works and the canals remind us of Holland. The salt industry is the chief business of Cadiz, and is very extensive. It is a beautiful city of 60,000 inhabitants, and reminds us of Venice, as we get a view from the tower which is used for sighting vessels at Cadiz. Every house has a tower, and it looks queer enough to see the people enjoying their evenings on the tops of their houses—they are built with flat roofs—the men always smoking. Everybody smokes here, and it seems wonderful to them that "Will" and I did not smoke. The men smoke in the cars; they light their cigars after dinner and sit smoking and chatting with the ladies. The cars have a sign up on only one compartment on the train, "No smoking here;" on all the others there is smoking.

Cadiz is a lovely city with many beautiful patios or courts, the most attractive and home-like we have seen in Spain; with bay windows in front running up five or six stories. The houses are all painted or washed white. The streets are narrow but clean, and instead of being crooked, as in other Spanish cities, run straight through to the sea; they are so narrow that teams or carriages can go only one way on the street. In going to our hotel it seemed a long distance, while on going to the depot to our train we walked; we were in-

formed that the distance was so great because the driver could go but one way.

Cadiz is a delightful summer resort, with its sea bathing and fresh breezes. The royal family never visit here; it is the hotbed of Republicanism, and in the late rebellion it was the first city to rise en masse against the monarchy. The government is suspicious of her now, and from sixteen thousand to twenty thousand soldiers are kept here all the time. Forty-five hundred people left Cadiz in May for South America. There seems to be an exodus from Spain to South America continually. We see monuments erected to Julius Cæsar and Christopher Columbus. Cæsar considered the situation of this city most important, and fortified it. It is a walled city. Under the Romans Cadiz became the emporium of the world; its merchant princes, its fleets of war and commerce have all been sung by the poets of Rome and praised by its writers. It was the Venice of mediæval Europe and the Paris of that day. Adam Smith wrote in 1770 "that the merchants of London had not yet the means to compete with those of Cadiz." Now, how changed. All business here seems stagnant; its people emigrating to South America; its police are unpaid; its working men are lazy, and, as our courier informed us, if the men had a little money they would not work at any price until it

was exhausted; when it was gone they would come for the job at small wages when it was too late. Thus they are poor and unreliable. One writer says: "As to temperature, Cadiz is superior to any medical station either in Italy or Spain." We visited the two cathedrals, La Virgin—which does not deserve any notice—and De la Santa Cruz, which is comparatively a new one and very beautiful; it was finished by a bishop from his private funds, costing him \$1,500,000. It is of the Corinthian style of architecture, and the Corinthian columns are very fine.

We left Cadiz for Grenada at 5.40 A. M., and it takes all day for these slow trains, running about fifteen or twenty miles an hour, to reach Grenada. We have one advantage, however, we can see the country and stop for some time at all important places. After we leave Utrera we come into a better looking country than we have seen in Spain, with large, fine Moorish farm houses and out-buildings, standing out in the hot sun without a tree near them, while on the farms are acres of olive orchards, which would be very pretty near the houses.

We have time to think of home and the dear ones there, and of the many interesting things we have seen, for we have the compartment to ourselves, and can lie down and sleep or lounge around, as we please. We can see on the hill-tops oriental looking towns and the remains of Moorish fortifications. At La Marchena the

whole place looks old and decidedly Moorish in its architecture and ruins, with its old cathedral standing out more prominently than any other building. At the old stronghold of Antequera there are still vestiges of the Roman and the Moor. Near Antequera a large rock is pointed out to us, La Penna los Enamados, or Lover's Rock, which has quite a romantic history, and, like every other romance, has a woman connected with it. In a note in Vol. I. of our own Prescott's excellent history of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, he says, "The 'Pena de los Enamados' received its name from a tragical incident in Moorish history. A Christian slave succeeded in inspiring the daughter of his master, a wealthy Mussulman of Grenada, with a passion for himself. The two lovers, after some time, fearful of the detection of their intrigue, resolved to make their escape into the Spanish territory. Before they could effect their purpose, however, they were hotly pursued by the damsel's father at the head of a party of Moorish horsemen, and overtaken near a precipice between Archidona and Antequera. The unfortunate fugitives, who had scrambled to the summit of the rocks, finding all further escape impossible, after tenderly embracing each other, threw themselves headlong from the dizzy heights, preferring this death to falling into the hands of their vindictive pursuers;"

and the rock has received the name of "Rock of Lovers."

We soon come in sight of the high Sierra Nevada mountains—great bare rocks without a green thing upon them. We stop at Bobadilla—named after the famous warrior and king—and change cars for Grenada. We go up a steep grade for a long time, and we are glad to change the monotonous scene which we have had all day, resembling the prairies of Iowa and Nebraska. We wind along by the river through the mountains, and every little while come out upon a beautiful valley and picturesque hillsides, covered with grain and

grass with variegated colors, as some of the grain has just come up, while other grain—wheat and barley—is ready for the sickle. At every station we see a large number of people at the depot, some to meet friends, others to see who is on the train, and others, blind and decrepid, to beg, and the youngsters to call out for money—"Plata, plata, plata"—running along by the cars and sticking their fists even up to your face; they are very persistent and ugly. At Grenada some of them stoned us from the hillside because we would give them nothing. FRANCIS C. SESSIONS.

CADIZ, Spain, June, 1889.

THE EARLY BENCH AND BAR OF CHICAGO.

I.

A CENTURY has not yet elapsed since the vast and unoccupied territory which now comprises five States was nominally under the British dominion, and it is not a century since Illinois constituted the frontier county of Virginia, and afterwards formed a part of Indiana, and not until 1818 that we were organized as a State and admitted into the Union.

In 1778 Chicago was in Virginia, and up to 1809 was in Indiana. February 3d, 1809, Indiana Territory was by an act of Congress divided into two separate governments. President Madison appointed John Boyle, an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, Governor of the territory, but he declined and

Ninian Edwards, Chief Justice of the same court, was appointed in his stead. Nathaniel Pope was appointed Secretary, Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones and Jesse B. Thomas, Judges; Benjamin H. Boyle, Attorney General.

Under the ordinance of 1787 and the act of Congress February 3, 1809, the Governor and Judges constituted the law-making power of the territory, and as such they met for the first time at Kaskaskia, June 13, 1809, and their first act was to resolve that the laws of Indiana Territory, in force prior to March 1, 1809, which applied to the government of the territory, should remain in full force and effect. The duration of the session was seven days.

The earliest settlements were in the southern portion of the State, and the settlers chiefly from Virginia and Kentucky. This arose from the fact that the exploits of Col. George Rogers Clark, who, with a small force of Virginians and men of Kentucky, had penetrated far beyond the furthestmost settlements and taken Kaskaskia and Cahokia in the name of Virginia, and had so stimulated immigration to the Illinois country that the early settlers were almost exclusively from those States; consequently, when the State was organized the great preponderance of the population was in the southern part of the State. Indeed, when the first constitutional convention was called to frame a constitution, not a man was in that convention who lived north of Madison county. Virginia claimed the whole country by right of conquest through Col. Clark, and erected the whole territory of Illinois into a county called Illinois County, and it so remained until ceded by Virginia to the general government and Indiana and Illinois had been carved out of the same and organized into territorial governments.

The relation of Illinois to Virginia is one of great interest, in view of the fact that Illinois was for many years the frontier county of that great State, and in further view of the fact that the Supreme Court of this State has in at least four cases decided that the common law exists here to-day as it did in Virginia in 1784, when it ceded its

claims to the general government, and before the passage of the ordinance of 1787.

And here let us mention a remarkable fact, that no statue or ornament adorns the capital of either Illinois, Virginia or Kentucky of George Rogers Clark; neither was the law establishing the Illinois country into the "County of Illinois" ever printed in any collection of laws or statutes in this State, and so far as we have been able to discover, can, we believe, only be found in Henning's Statutes of Virginia. It was reprinted by us a short time since in a local legal publication, and is of itself a rare relic and curiosity. The only thing done by the people of this State to perpetuate the name of Clark is to call a county after him, and to name the street, on which the building in which we are now assembled fronts, Clark street. We expect some day, however, to find some enterprising member of the City Council will rise in his place and declare, as it has been done in several other instances, that it is without significance, and move to wipe out the name of this old pioneer, and change it to that of Sixth avenue.

In 1821 Chicago was in Pike County, in 1823 in Fulton County, and in 1825 in Peoria County.

The act creating Cook County was passed and approved by the General Assembly of Illinois January 15, 1831, and by that same act Chicago was made the county seat, and a ferry es-

tablished at the seat of justice. It was named after Daniel P. Cook, a son-in-law of Governor Ninian Edwards, who was one of the first United States Senators from this State. He was a member of Congress from 1820 to 1827, and during that year, at the age of 32.

In March, 1831, Cook County was organized. It embraced within its boundaries all of the territory which now constitutes the counties of Lake, McHenry, DuPage and Will, and the only voting place in the county at the first election was Chicago.

This county included part of Wisconsin and Michigan and all of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the process of a Virginia court at that time was as potent at Milwaukee as at Williamsburg—with this qualification, that there was no Milwaukee, but there was a Williamsburg.

After the constitution had been adopted, the General Assembly convened, the State Government organized, and then an adjournment took place until the winter of 1818-1819. At this adjourned session a code of statute law was passed, mostly borrowed from the statutes of Kentucky and Virginia. "But," as Governor Ford says, "this code as a whole did not stand long. For many sessions afterwards, in fact until the new revision in 1827, all the standard laws were regularly changed and altered every two years, to suit the taste and whim of every new Legislature. For

a long time the rage for amending and altering was so great that it was said to be a good thing that the Holy Scriptures did not have to come before the Legislature, for that body would be certain to alter and amend them, so that no one could tell what was or was not the law of the State. A session of the Legislature was like a great fire in the boundless prairies of the State; it consumed everything. And again it was like the genial breath of spring, making all things new."

The capital was at that time at Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years of the French and English inhabitants who had followed the Indian trail along the route from the northern lakes to the Spanish settlements in the South, under the guidance of La Salle and Iberville, and the priests Alvarez, Rasles, Gravier, Pinet, Marest, and others, and who had in time taken up their abode at Prairie du Rocher, Bone du Pont, Cahokia, Fort Chatres, Peoria, and Chicago.

Chicago became an incorporated town by vote of the people, August 5, 1833, and the first election of town trustees was August 10, 1833. It had at that time a population not much exceeding one hundred and fifty inhabitants. On the 4th of March, 1837, the charter was passed incorporating the city of Chicago. May 2d, 1837, Chicago became a city.

By the charter of the city of Chicago

go, passed March 4th, 1837, a municipal court was provided for, and was duly organized, but was abolished by an act of the Legislature, February 15th, 1839, and all actions then pending in it were transferred to the Circuit Court.

July, 1832, according to Captain Walker, who came here to engage in the Black Hawk War, there were but five dwelling houses here, three of which were made of logs.

By the constitution of 1818 it was provided that the judicial power of the State should be vested in a Supreme Court to be holden at the seat of government, to consist of a chief justice and three associates, but that the number might be increased by the General Assembly after the year 1824. It was further provided that the justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the inferior courts should be appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly, and, commissioned by the Governor, should hold their offices during good behavior "until the end of the first session of the General Assembly, which shall be begun and held after the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1824, at which time their commissions shall expire; until which time the said justices were to hold circuit courts in the several counties, in such manner and at such times, and have and exercise such jurisdiction as the General Assembly should by law prescribe. And ever after the aforesaid period the

justices of the Supreme Court should be commissioned during good behavior, and the justices thereof should not hold circuit courts unless required by law."

According to this arrangement the State was divided into four judicial courts, in which the chief justice and his three associates performed circuit duties until 1824. In December, 1824, an act was passed dividing the State into five judicial districts, and five circuit judges ordered to be elected by the General Assembly, who were to perform circuit duty, thereby relieving the Supreme Court justices. But this was considered unnecessary and an extravagant waste of money, as the four Supreme Court judges were each receiving \$800 per year and the Circuit judges each \$600 per year. This act was therefore repealed January 12, 1827, the State divided into four judicial circuits, to each of which one of the justices of the Supreme Court was assigned. January 8th, 1829, a fifth circuit was added, which included the whole region north of the Illinois River, and for it a judge was chosen by the General Assembly, the justices of the Supreme Bench having been already assigned for duty in the four circuits south of that river.

In 1831 the Fifth Judicial Circuit was composed of the Counties of LaSalle, Putnam, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Knox, Warren, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Rock Island, Henry and Cook. It

will be noticed that this circuit contained fifteen counties, and embraced such distant points as Galena, Quincy, Peoria and Chicago. Richard M. Young was judge, and the first term of a Circuit Court ever held here was held either in May, 1833, or September of that year.

Under and by virtue of this arrangement the terms of the Circuit Court of this County were, prior to 1848, held by Richard M. Young, Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Stephen T. Logan, John Dean Caton, John Pierson, of Danville, and Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., and perhaps Theophilus W. Smith. The sessions of the Court were held in the First Presbyterian Church, which stood in the same block with the Sherman House, fronting on Clark street. There has, first and last, been considerable discussion among our local authorities as to the exact date when the first session of the Circuit Court was ever held in this county, some contending that it was held in September, 1831, others that it was not before May or September, 1833.

Judge Manniere stated at the memorial services of Col. Hamilton in 1860, that the first term of the Circuit Court in Cook County was held in September, 1831. Mr. Bross, in his history of Chicago, holds to this also, and seems further to be of the opinion that a term was also held here in 1832 for he says that the records of the County Commissioners show that "the Sheriff shall secure one or more

rooms for the Circuit Court, at the house of James Kinzie, provided it can be done at a cost of not more than ten dollars." In confirmation of the view that such court was held, the same work states that Judge Young, accompanied from Galena by Lawyers Mills and Strode, brought tidings to Chicago of the disturbed state of the Indians, which culminated later in the Black Hawk War.

Charles Ballance, in his "History of Peoria," says, that Judge Young made his appearance in the village of Peoria in May, 1833, and announced that he was on his way to Chicago to hold Court. "On this occasion I attended Court at Chicago to seek practice as a lawyer and partly to see the country."

"The first term of the Circuit Court held in Cook County," says Thomas Hoyne, "was in September, 1833, by Hon. Richard M. Young. In 1834 he also held the term in May." Judge Caton is of the opinion that the first term was held in May, 1834, or at least at which any law business was done. Except an appeal from some justice, which was No. 1 on the docket, he tried the first case ever tried in a Court of Record in this county, and this he is confident was at the May term, 1834.

Judge Young may have come here in 1831-2 and '3, but it is quite possible and very probable, from all we can learn, that no regular court was held here at which any business was done until the spring of 1834.

The first lawyer that ever came here to reside was Charles Jouett, who came here as Indian Agent in 1805. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1772, and the youngest of nine children. His father shared in Braddock's defeat, and two of his brothers fought in the war of Independence.

He studied law at Charlottesville, Virginia, and was appointed by Jefferson Indian Agent at Detroit in 1802. January 22d, 1803, Mr. Jouett married Miss Eliza Dodemead, of Detroit, who died in 1805, leaving a daughter born in 1804. April 2, 1805 he was appointed Commissioner to hold a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas, and other Indians in Northwestern Ohio, and what is now South-eastern Michigan. The treaty was signed at Fort Industry, on "The Miami of the Lake," now Maumee, July 4th 1805. The same year he was appointed as Indian Agent at Chicago, and on October 26th, 1805, assumed charge, by direction of the Government, of the Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatomies.

Early in 1809 he married Miss Susan Randolph Allen, of Clark County, Kentucky, but born near Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1786. By her he had one son born in Chicago in 1809, but he died in 1810. Three daughters were afterwards born to him in Kentucky. In 1811 he removed to Mercer county, Ky., where he became a judge in 1812. He was again appointed Indian Agent for Chicago

by President Madison in 1815, and moved here with his family in that year. He is charged with \$1,000 salary as such agent on the books of the Government for 1816.

The Indian Agencies in Illinois were turned over to the Territory in 1817, and he soon after severed his connection with the Department and returned to Kentucky, although we find his name appended to the Indian Treaty which was signed at St. Mary's, Ohio, September 17th, 1818.

On the organization of the Territory of Arkansas in 1819, he was appointed Judge, but the climate proved unfavorable and unhealthy, and he resigned after a residence of a few months and returned to Kentucky, and died in Trigg county on the 28th of May, 1834. His family were noted for their remarkable size, strength and manly beauty, and he appears to have been a man of great intelligence and integrity. He enjoyed the friendship of three Presidents, and the confidence of all who knew him.

The next lawyer that took up his abode here was Russell E. Heacock, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in the year 1799. He lost his father when quite young, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about thirty years, removed to St. Louis in 1806, studied law in a desultory manner under one Russell Easton, of St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He married Rebecca, second daughter of William Osborn, at Brownsville, that

same year. He was licensed to practice in Illinois on the 24th of January, 1821. He then went to Buffalo, where he resided three years. He removed from there in 1827, and arrived in Chicago July 4th of that year. He at first took up his residence inside of the enclosure of old Fort Dearborn. During the next year he removed to a log cabin, which he purchased of one Peter Lampslett, situated about the center of section 32, township 39, range 14, "about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the lock at Bridgeport, and about one mile south of Hardscrabble." In 1830 he appears to have acted at one time as a judge, and at another time as a clerk of election, and in 1831 was selected as one of two commissioners to lay out a road from Shelbyville to Chicago. He was licensed to keep a tavern in his own residence at Hardscrabble, which was, we believe, near the present site of the rolling mills at Bridgeport, and was one of the seven justices appointed for Cook county, September 10, 1831. He became a purchaser of several school lots at the sale of the school section in 1833, one of which was lot 7, block 117, fronting south on Adams, directly opposite what was until a short time since known as the Rookery, which lot he designed for a residence. In the Spring of 1835 he built a house on what he supposed was this lot, only to find after he had finished it that it was on Monroe street instead of Adams,

whither he proceeded to remove it on rollers. This house his son said he occupied off and on until his death. The first suit in chancery that I ever had occurred over this identical lot. Under date of August 5th, 1835, we find him advertised as an attorney, and his name appears in the Chicago directories as late as 1848. He was one of the four delegates from Cook county to the Constitutional Convention of 1847, the others being Francis E. Sherman, Patrick Ballingall and E. F. Colby.

He invested largely in lands inside and outside of the town, and became greatly embarrassed in the years following 1837. In 1843 he received a stroke of paralysis, which disabled him to a great extent. During the cholera epidemic of 1849 he fled with his family to a farm owned by him at the Summit, where he himself, his wife and two sons were attacked, and died in quick succession between the 28th and 30th of June. He was a lawyer of fair abilities, could talk well, was independent, and of most decided convictions, as is evidenced by the fact that at the election for the incorporation of Chicago as a town, on August 10, 1833, out of thirteen votes cast, or, as some of the records show, twenty-eight votes, his vote was the only one cast against its incorporation. He left several children to survive him.

The next lawyer that came here was Richard J. Hamilton, who, it is

probable, was the author of the well-known phrase that a public office is a public trust, for he had great experience as a public officer, having filled almost every local office extant in his day. Richard J. Hamilton was originally from Kentucky, but removed at an early day to Southern Illinois and was admitted to practice in Jackson county March 31, 1827. He became Justice of the Peace for that county, then cashier of the Brownsville branch of the old State Bank. On the organization of Cook county he turned his eyes northward and was elected by the General Assembly as the first Probate Judge of Cook county, January 29, 1831. His friend, Judge Richard M. Young, appointed him Clerk of the Cook county Circuit Court, and Governor Reynolds commissioned him a Notary Public and Recorder. He was afterwards appointed commissioner of school lands and trustee of the school, and Clerk of the County Commissioners Court; in short he united in his own person so many offices and performed so many duties that it was sometimes said that he was "Cook county incarnate." According to all accounts he arrived in Chicago in the very early days of March, 1831, and was present at the organization of the county on the eighth of that month.

He was a volunteer in the movement against the hostile Indians in the Fox River country, and arrived at Indian Creek on the 22d of May,

1832, after the massacre of the settlers, and found thirteen dead bodies that had been slain the day before. The flying refugees were escorted back to Chicago, and were there taken care of. In 1835 he, in connection with others, employed John Watkins to teach a school near the old Indian agency house where he resided; he afterwards erected his own house on Michigan street, between Cass and Rush streets, where he lived for nineteen years. He was one of the voters for the incorporation of Chicago as a town, August 5, 1833, and for its first board of trustees soon after. He was a subscribing witness to the Indian treaty of September 26th, 1833. In October of that year he, as commissioner of school lands, in compliance with a petition which had received ninety-five signatures, embracing most of the principal citizens of the town, authorized the sale of the school section. In 1835 Hamilton became a candidate before the people for the office of recorder, and, in answer to criticisms which had been made upon him for holding all of the offices in Cook county, published a card by way of explanation, in which, among other things, he said: "In 1831 I received the appointment of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Judge of Probate and Notary Public. I then moved to Chicago and found that no one wanted these offices. Soon after the gentleman holding the position of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court re-

signed and I was appointed. The office of School Commissioner was then held by Colonel T. J. V. Owen, who resigned. Up to September, 1834, the office has yielded me in all about \$200; notary fees have not exceeded \$50; probate fees have not amounted to more than \$50. I have not realized from all offices, including that of Recorder, during four years, more than \$1,500. The whole number of instruments recorded, including a large number of receivers' certificates for lands purchased at late sales, have been to July 1, 1835, about 1,300, at about seventy cents each."

He died of paralysis December 26th, 1860, in the sixty-second year of his age, leaving a widow and five children.

It does not come within the scope of these remarks to go into further details pertaining to the life of this most remarkable man, but suffice it to say that he was one of the most public-spirited of the early settlers, and took part in all matters relating to the social, political, educational and religious interests of the people. At the time of his death a large meeting of the bar was held, which was participated in by all the old members of the profession. Judge Manniere reported a series of resolutions in which it was stated that: "His death has removed one of your most distinguished citizens and pioneers and the oldest member of the legal fraternity, and that they took pleasure in bearing testimony to the high char-

acter of the deceased as a man and a citizen."

The first lawyers who came here to make a living by their profession were Giles Spring and John Dean Caton, who arrived here about June 19, 1833. If they did not try the first lawsuit, they were engaged in the first prosecution for larceny that ever occurred in our midst, which was made memorable by the discovery of the stolen pelf in the toe of the criminal's stocking, after having denied all knowledge of the disappearance of the same, while in the very act of denying it. Judge Caton was so enraged that he jerked off the culprit's stocking, causing him thereby to disgorge and making profert of the plunder in open court. It is needless to say that Judge Caton not only earned his fee, but got it, while Spring, who defended this hapless wight, was left without anything.

Soon after there came James H. Collins, Justin Butterfield, George Manniere, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, James Grant, E. W. Casey, A. N. Fullerton, Isaac N. Arnold, Henry Moore, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, Wm. B. and Mahlon D. Ogden, Mark Skinner, Lisle Smith, N. B. Judd, Thos. Hoyne, William H. Brown, Henry Brown and George B. Meeker—we have not given the names of these lawyers in the exact order of time of the arrival, but we believe that, as we have just stated that Spring and Caton came here in 1833, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S.

Morris, James H. Collins in 1834, William B. Ogden, George Manniere, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, John Young Scammon and Justin Butterfield in 1835, Isaac N. Arnold, John Wentworth, Mark Skinner and Henry Brown in 1836, Lisle Smith, Thomas Hoyne, N. B. Judd and George B. Meeker and Mahlon D. Ogden in 1837, Edward G. Ryan in 1836, Hugh T. Dickey in 1838. Calvin De Wolfe came October 31st, 1837, John Wentworth October 25th, 1836. William H. Brown came here in 1835. In 1834 the number of lawyers was eleven, and their names were: Russell E. Heacock, R. J. Hamilton, Giles Spring, John Dean Caton, E. W. Casey, A. N. Fullerton, James H. Collins, James Grant, Grant Goodrich, Henry Moore and Buckner S. Morris. Five of these men reached the bench, and all achieved fair distinction. Caton and Judge James Grant, now and for many years a resident of Davenport, Iowa, survive.

The first meeting of the Chicago bar was held some time in July, 1835, and was called to pay respect to the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, who died July 6, 1835. The members present were: A. N. Fullerton, E. W. Casey, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, Henry Moore and Royal Stewart.

From 1834 to 1840 many young men of education and family distinction came to Chicago to locate and engage in the practice of the law, but all who thus came did not remain. Among these were Henry Moore, Joseph N. Balestier, of Brattleboro, Vermont; George Anson, Oliver Beaumont, Fisher Ames Harding, of Rhode Island, and Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster. While here in 1837 Webster was at the head of the firm of Webster & Harding. These gentlemen removed to Detroit, and both afterwards returned east. Harding became distinguished as a journalist and Webster went as Minister to China. Edward G. Ryan, one of the most distinguished lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar, came here in 1836. He afterwards removed to Racine, then Milwaukee, and was, we believe, at the time of his death, Chief Justice of the State of Wisconsin. He was first associated in business with Henry Moore, then with Hugh T. Dickey. In 1840 he dissolved with Dickey, went into journalism, and became editor of a paper called *The Tribune*, the first number of which appeared April 4th, 1840.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND.

In 1884, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, a lawyer and statesman of national reputation, was appointed by President Arthur, a Judge of the United States Circuit Court, for the seventh Judicial circuit, to succeed Hon. Thomas Drummond, who had reached the age which entitled him to retirement from the bench.

When Judge Drummond laid aside the judicial robe, and became for the first time in nearly thirty-five years a private citizen, one of the most eminent jurists who had graced the bench of the western States, stepped down from the exalted position which he had so long occupied.

It is now nearly forty years since this distinguished member of the national judiciary had placed upon his shoulders the judicial mantle, and but six years since he laid it aside, to enjoy the retirement to which his years of service entitled him.

Before the old Whig party had passed out of existence and before its legitimate successor, the Republican party was born, he had sat on the bench half a dozen years, as an appointee of next to the last Whig President of the United States, and the last elected to that office. He took his place upon the bench when grave constitutional questions, questions of inter-states rights, questions involving human rights and human liberty, were continually coming before the United States courts for ad-

judication, but which had finally to be passed upon by armed hosts on the field of battle. He was one of the pioneers among the western judicial officers of the government, and sat upon the bench in Illinois, at the beginning of that era of development, which has built up vast commercial, maritime and railroad interests, thrusting upon the courts as a natural consequence, new problems to be solved, new controversies to be adjusted, new rights to be conserved, and new equities to be considered. He began his judicial career at a time when the business of the courts was about to be vastly increased and the number of cases multiplied many times, and in addition to this, the character of the business was to be materially changed. He entered therefore upon a work, which would require a clear conception of the scope and spirit of jurisprudence, a capacity for much patient investigation and exhaustive research, unflagging industry and unswerving integrity, to insure a successful and honorable career.

Judge Drummond lacked no one of these essential qualifications. His early education, his intellectual bent, his legal training and his self discipline, combined to fit him most admirably for the position which he was called upon to fill. His knowledge of the law was broad and comprehensive, and he applied the principles

of common and statute law to cases at bar with great facility and readiness. Careful in his investigations of facts, painstaking in his examinations of precedents, possessed of a sound judgment, courteous and dignified in his demeanor, he held the scales of justice beyond the reach of contaminating influences, and retired from the bench at the end of his long term of service, distinguished alike for his splendid ability, his eminent fairness and his sterling integrity.

Judge Drummond was one of the men contributed by New England to the great west, half a century since, to aid in guiding the course of empire toward the Pacific coast, and in shaping the destinies of the larger half of the continent. He was born at Bristol Mills, Maine, on the 16th of October, 1809 and had, therefore, at the time of his death, passed his eightieth birthday. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, who joined the colonists in America some time prior to the revolutionary war. His father, Hon. James Drummond, who served with some distinction as a member of the legislature of Maine in the early history of the State, was a seafaring man in his early life, and later a successful farmer, whose accumulations enabled him to live in a very comfortable way.

He looked after the education of his children carefully, and after Thomas Drummond, the son, had gone through the common schools of his native village, he received an aca-

demic course of instruction, which fitted him for college. In 1826 he entered Bowdoin College and graduated from that institution in 1830, when he was twenty-one years of age. Having finished his collegiate course, he went to Philadelphia, and commenced the study of law in the office of William T. Dwight, a son of President Dwight of Yale College. After a time Dwight concluded to abandon the practice of law and enter the ministry, and Thomas Bradford, Jr., a noted Philadelphia lawyer, became young Drummond's preceptor.

At the end of a three years' course of study, he was admitted to the bar in 1833. Two years later he decided to come west, and after visiting Chicago and other towns and settlements he concluded to locate at Galena, then a new town of three or four thousand population, which promised to grow rapidly, and to become by and by one of the great trade and manufacturing centres of the west. At that time Galena, which was then as now the county seat of Jo Daviess county, was looked upon by a very large number of people as a town of more consequence and with better prospects than Chicago; as the most promising town, in fact, in the State. It was the town in which some of the most eminent lawyers of the State were to be found, and when the young attorney from Maine settled down there to engage in the practice of his profession, determined to win his way to the front rank, he had no

light task before him. In his early legal contests he had to measure swords with men of recognized ability, who had the advantage of many years of experience. It was not long, however, before he succeeded in impressing upon both his professional brethren and the general public, the fact that his ability was of no ordinary character. The cases which he brought to trial, were prepared with great care, and ably and skillfully handled throughout the whole process of litigation. No important points of the law were ever overlooked in the preparation or presentation of his cases, and "his clear analysis of the principles of law applicable to a case at bar" says a local historian, "caused his opinions to be sought after and implicitly relied upon in cases of importance" in the early years of his practice.

At the beginning of his professional career, he took a somewhat active interest in politics, and in 1840 he became a candidate on the Whig ticket for member of the State legislature of Illinois. He was elected on the same ticket which carried "the first Harrison," grandfather of President Benjamin Harrison, into the Presidency and John Tyler into the Vice-Presidency.

When he went from Galena to Springfield to attend the session of the legislature to which he had been elected, he met for the first time a young man, who was destined within little more than a score of years to

become one of the most prominent figures in American history, but who at that time was about the last man in the legislative body of which he was also a member, for whom a casual observer would have predicted a distinguished career. That man was Abraham Lincoln, whom Judge Drummond remembered as being at that time an ungainly and exceedingly awkward appearing young fellow, noted for his ability in debate, but more for his drollery and his apparently inexhaustible fund of pointed and amusing anecdotes.

The only elective office which Judge Drummond ever held was that of representative in the Legislature. At the close of the term for which he had been elected he returned to Galena and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law for nearly ten years. While he was warmly in sympathy with the Whig party up to the date of the organization of the Republican party, with which he ever after affiliated, he was in no sense a politician or seeker of political preferment. The office which he was next called upon to fill came to him as a recognition of his fitness for the position, and from the time he took his place on the bench of the District Court of Illinois until he retired to private life in 1884, he carefully avoided anything in the nature of partisan activity. The position of Judge of the United States Court for the District of Illinois having been left vacant by the death of Judge

Nathaniel Pope, Judge Drummond was appointed to the position in 1850 by President Taylor. He held the first term of the court at Springfield the same year, and continued to discharge his judicial duties in a district which covered the whole State, until 1855, when a division of the State into two districts could no longer be postponed.

When the division was consummated, he became Judge of the Northern Illinois District, and retained that position until 1869.

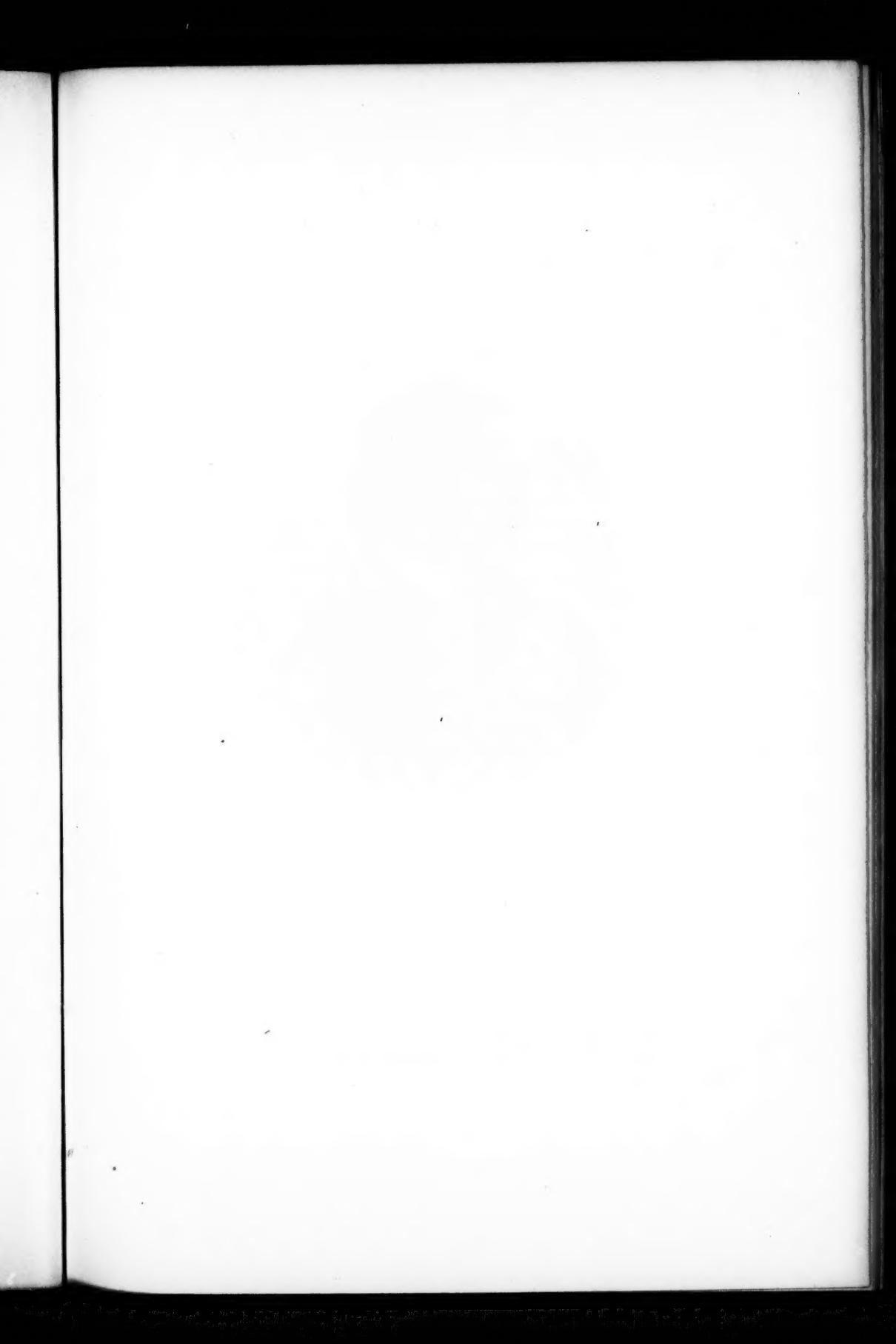
In 1839 he had been married to Delia A. Sheldon, whose home was at Willow Springs, Wisconsin, and up to 1854 they had lived at Galena. At that time Judge Drummond found himself compelled to spend so much of his time in Chicago that he removed to this city, where, and in the neighborhood of which, he ever after resided.

In 1869 the United States were divided into nine judicial circuits, to the seventh of which, comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, Judge Drummond was assigned, when elevated from the district to the circuit bench, by appointment of President Grant. While filling this position he held terms of court at two places in Indiana, four places in Wisconsin and two places in Illinois, eight places in all, although the greater part of his time had to be devoted to Chicago, where the most important litigation of the northwest naturally concentrates.

This new field of labor he entered, as he had the first, at a time when its duties, responsibilities and perplexities were to be increased almost beyond estimate.

The fire of 1871, with its attendant train of evils, bankrupted corporations, which had stockholders scattered throughout the various States, and the result was innumerable complications and entanglements, which had to be straightened out in the United States courts.

A still more prolific source of litigation was the financial panic of 1873, which wrecked many of the western railroad companies and crippled others so seriously that they had to be placed in the hands of receivers appointed by the United States courts. A score or more of these corporations, loaded down with indebtedness aggregating more than a hundred millions of dollars, threw their affairs into Judge Drummond's hands for settlement, during the time he sat upon the bench of the United States Circuit Court. To keep track of these vast interests and pass upon the important questions in connection therewith, see that the business of the corporations was properly and judiciously handled by the officers of his court, was one of the grave responsibilities resting upon the venerable jurist within the last ten years of his judicial experience, and the signal ability which he displayed in dealing with these matters, as well as the strict probity which characterized





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C. B. Lawrence

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every act, added not a little to his renown.

After his retirement from the bench in 1884, he lived quietly at his home in the country at Wheaton, the county seat of an adjoining county, but to quite an extent a residence suburb of Chicago. Until within a few months ago, when failing health made it necessary for him to retire entirely from business, his services were in constant demand as a counsellor in important cases, and although he declined to engage in any active practice, he visited his office

regularly for the purpose of advising attorneys and old-time clients, who sought the information which his ripe experience and comprehensive knowledge of the law and its proper interpretation enabled him to give. But old age and the labors of years were pressing close, and on the night of May 15th, 1890, he peacefully passed away at his home in Wheaton, mourned by all who knew him, honored by all who love justice and integrity, and secure in a fame that is a part of the judicial history of our land. HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

HON. CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.

Since Chicago became the great center of litigation, as well as of trade and commerce, not only of the State of Illinois, but of a vast area of tributary country, the bar of this city has been strengthened by the addition to it of many of the able jurist advocates and counsellors, who had, previous to their coming here, won renown upon the bench and at the bar in other cities of the west.

As a rule the distinguished lawyers who have sat upon the supreme bench of the State, who afterwards became actively engaged in the practice of their profession, have found in Chicago the field best suited to their abilities, and the ablest jurists of the west have spent the ripest and best years of their lives practicing in the Chicago courts.

Of the class of lawyers who have come to the Chicago bar, preceded by a renown not circumscribed by State limits, and bearing distinguished honors, earned in other fields of labor, the late Judge Charles B. Lawrence was a conspicuous representative. He came to Chicago in 1873, immediately after his retirement from the chief justiceship of Illinois, and became the senior member of the afterwards widely-known law firm of Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence, with which firm he was identified up to the time of his death in 1883.

Judge Lawrence came of an old New England ancestry, and was born in Vergennes, Vermont, on the 17th of December, 1820. His father was Hon. Villee Lawrence, a merchant,

who served one or two terms in the Vermont State Senate, held other official positions, and was prominent in public life for many years.

The son received his early education in the public schools of the little city of Vergennes, and then went to Middlebury College, where he remained two years. Leaving Middlebury at the end of that time, he went to Union College, in New York State, from which institution he graduated in 1841, a short time before he was twenty-one years of age. Soon after his graduation he went south, and for two years was engaged in school teaching in Alabama. Then he determined to begin the study of law, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for that purpose. There he entered the law office of Judge Alphonso Taft, at a later period one of the most eminent jurists of Ohio, and Attorney General of the United States during a portion of President Grant's second administration.

After studying for a time under the preceptorship of Judge Taft, he went to St. Louis, and completed his law studies in the office of Hon. Henry S. Geyer, afterwards a United States Senator from Missouri.

In 1844 he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. M. L. Gray of that city for the practice of his profession. At the end of a year this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lawrence removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he began practice in company

with David L. Hough, in the spring of 1845.

Although he was but twenty-five years of age when he became a member of the Quincy bar, he soon built up a comfortable practice, and acquired something more than local renown, on account of his scholarly attainments, his thorough knowledge of the law, his devotion to the interest of his clients, and his sterling integrity.

Two years after he located in Quincy, he became associated professionally with Judge Archibald Williams, one of the most eminent lawyers of Western Illinois, in partnership with whom he continued the practice of law until 1856. He had never been a strong man physically, and at the end of a dozen years of close application to his professional duties, his health had become impaired to such an extent, that he found it necessary to abandon at least temporarily his position at the bar, for the purpose of seeking rest and recreation.

In 1851 he had been married to Miss Margaret Marston, a young lady of English parentage, whom he met at Quincy, and when his failing health admonished him that he must retire for a time from the practice of his profession, he laid aside his briefs and law books, and in company with his wife went abroad. At the end of two years he returned to Quincy, with health somewhat improved; but still feeling unable to shoulder again

the professional burdens he had laid down, he purchased a farm in Warren county, about twenty miles south of Galesburg, Illinois, intending to devote himself to agricultural pursuits.

There was nothing about this pursuit very congenial to the young lawyer, and only the healthfulness of the occupation commended it to him, but he made a determined effort to regain physical strength and vigor. In this he was in a measure successful, and in 1859, when he was solicited to become a candidate for circuit judge, of the circuit composed of the counties of Warren, Knox, Mercer and Henderson, he reached the conclusion that he might safely undertake once more the discharge of professional duties.

He accepted the nomination tendered him, and the voters of his judicial circuit expressed their confidence in his ability as a lawyer, and their appreciation of his fitness for the position, by electing him to the judgeship without opposition.

His friends, professional and otherwise, who had looked upon him as a man admirably qualified for the performance of judicial duties, and fitted by nature, education and experience to grace the bench, were in nowise disappointed.

His earliest decisions evidenced his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his high moral courage and his thorough appreciation of the grave responsibilities, which rest upon those who have been chosen by the people

to administer the laws of a commonwealth. He soon took rank among the ablest judges of the lower courts of the State, and before his term as circuit judge expired he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. In 1864 he took his seat upon the supreme bench, and served until 1873, when his term of nine years expired.

On the 6th of June, 1870, he became Chief Justice, and held that position to the end of his term of service.

Coming to Chicago immediately after his retirement from the supreme bench, he was for ten years a member of the bar of this city, becoming no less eminent as a counsellor, in cases involving interests of vast magnitude, than he had previously been as a jurist.

In 1879, when there was a vacant seat upon the supreme bench of the United States, Judge Lawrence was suggested by the western press as a man eminently fitted for the position to which Justice Stanley Matthews was appointed later, and at different times he was solicited to become a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

In the early years of his manhood he was a Democrat in politics, but identified himself with the anti-slavery movement, and at one time, soon after he began the practice of law at Quincy, he was editor of an anti-slavery newspaper published in that city. When the Republican

party was organized, he affiliated with that organization, and up to the time of his death he was a firm believer in its principles, and warmly in sympathy with its general public policy, although his strict regard for judicial propriety prevented him from taking any active part in politics during his long term of service upon the bench.

His judicial decisions were never warped or influenced by partisan bias, and in at least one notable instance, his devotion to the sound principles of jurisprudence was manifested in defiance of the criticism of his political associates.

During the war period, the case of one Madison Y. Johnson, who, if not by the order of President Lincoln, had, with his knowledge and consent, been arrested for disloyalty, came before Judge Lawrence for hearing. The judge had always been the warm personal and political friend of Lincoln, and he was in hearty sympathy with all the efforts which were being made for the suppression of the rebellion. He had nothing but condemnation for the course which had been, and was at that time being pursued by Northern sympathizers with those who had taken up arms against the lawful government of the United States, and he was fully cognizant of the fact that Johnson's arrest had been prompted by patriotic motives. Nevertheless, he did not believe that there was any warrant of law for such action, and at a time when pub-

lic feeling was such that his motives were likely to be misunderstood and his utterances almost certain to be misconstrued, he handed down from the bench a decision which liberated the imprisoned sympathizer with the Confederates.

In announcing this decision, among other striking utterances was the following: "That the President of the United States has the rightful power, in a time of peace, to cause a marshal to arrest a citizen of Illinois, without process, and without any charge of crime legally preferred, and convey him to a distant State, and there imprison him without judicial writ or warrant in a military fortress, is a proposition which no one would have the hardihood to assert. That such a power, in a time of peace, cannot be safely trusted to any government by a people claiming to be free, is a political truism beyond the domain of argument. The doctrine that a state of war itself suspends at once the constitutional guarantees for liberty and property, is inconsistent with every principle of civil liberty and free government."

This decision, which was criticised by warm-blooded partisans at the time, but indorsed as sound and logical when the excitement of the period had subsided, fairly illustrates the admirable judicial poise of the man. He looked upon the law as "an abstraction personified in the courts as its ministers." To declare to the people what the law is, and adminis-

ter it as it exists, was, in his opinion, the business of the courts, and the retention of the confidence of the people in the integrity of the judiciary, was something which he looked upon as a matter of vital importance. In one of his utterances from the bench he declared that "the loss of public confidence in their integrity would be a calamity, little less than the loss of official integrity itself. In this country the power of the judiciary rests upon the faith of the people in its integrity and intelligence. Take that away and the moral influence of the courts is gone, and popular respect for the law is impaired. The efficiency of the law depends upon the moral convictions of the people. When confidence in the courts is gone, respect for the law itself will speedily disappear, and society will become the prey of fraud and crime."

Judge Lawrence's useful life and honorable career came to an end on the 9th of April, 1883, when he died suddenly at Ducatur, Alabama. Accompanied by his wife and a small party of friends, he had started for Florida to enjoy a brief vacation. The party stopped overnight at Ducatur, not many miles distant from the scene of Judge Lawrence's labors in early life as a school teacher.

While sitting in his chair at the hotel, surrounded by friends with whom he had been engaged in conversation, his head suddenly dropped forward on his breast, and a few minutes later he was dead. What had been before a pleasure party was transformed into a funeral cortege, and the remains of the distinguished jurist were brought back to Chicago, and taken from thence to Hope Cemetery, near Galesburg, where they found a resting place alongside of those of four of his five children.

At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association of Illinois in 1884, Judge Anthony Thornton, the intimate friend and associate upon the bench of Judge Lawrence, delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased, in the course of which it was said "he possessed the four things which benefit a judge—to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly and to give judgment without partiality."

In this single sentence Judge Thornton voiced the judgment of the western bar, relative to the character and ability of Judge Lawrence as a jurist, and as a lawyer and citizen he was held in equally high esteem.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

HON. JOHN D. CATON.

THERE is still living in the city of Chicago a distinguished jurist, who sat upon the Supreme bench of the State of Illinois twenty-two years, while Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, David Davis and John A. Logan, were members of the Illinois bar.

This eminent and now venerable jurist was almost the first lawyer to locate in the struggling frontier settlement, which called itself Chicago. Two months before the place had pulled itself together, and showed sufficient enterprise to become an incorporated town, John Dean Caton, then a young man who had barely attained his majority, rode into the village, and announced his intention of locating here to engage in the practice of his profession.

He had come all the way from New York State, where he had been reared and educated, and had never heard of Chicago, until he reached what was then known as the "far west," and began looking around for a location.

He was born in the town of Monroe, Orange County, New York, March 19th, 1812. His grandfather on the paternal side, who was at one time an officer in the British army, had settled in Maryland some time prior to the revolution, where he became a large land owner.

When the colonists began the struggle for national independence, Robert Caton, the father of John D., and

one of his brothers, joined the colonial forces and served through the war. When the revolutionary army was disbanded, Robert Caton found himself in New York State, and he decided to settle on the banks of the Hudson River, where he became in time a prosperous farmer. He also became identified with the Quaker church, and was somewhat widely known as a "preacher" of that faith. He was three times married and had a family of sixteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. John D. Caton was next to the youngest of this old-fashioned family of children, and was one of thirteen sons. When he was three years of age his father died, and soon afterward the family removed to the town of Paris, in Oneida County, New York. He commenced going to the public schools when he was five years of age, but in the course of four or five years it was thought that a strong, active, and healthy lad, such as he was, could make better use of his time at farm work, during the summer months, than at school, and his early opportunities for acquiring an education were very much abridged. From that time until he was sixteen years of age, his school days were limited to the winter months of each year, and a portion of this time even had to be devoted to other tasks.

In 1828 the family removed to

Utica, New York, and at that place John D. Caton spent one full year at a well conducted academy. At the end of that time he began to be looked upon as a young man of more than average attainments, considering his age, and was adjudged competent to teach a common school. He was exceedingly anxious to obtain a thorough and finished education, but being dependent upon his own resources, his progress was very much retarded. His first term of school teaching added to the educational fund which he was endeavoring to accumulate, to the extent of ten dollars per month. The second term he received the highest salary paid to country school teachers in those days, which was fourteen dollars per month. During the time intervening between these two terms of school teaching, he labored on a farm near Utica, and when he was nineteen years of age he had saved money enough to enable him to enter the Grosvenor High School at Rome, New York, where he studied the higher mathematics and surveying. In the last named science he became very proficient, and this knowledge he afterwards put to practical use in supporting himself while engaged in the study of law. Among his fellow students at the Grosvenor High School were Norman B. Judd and Anson Miller, both of whom, like himself, were at a later date distinguished members of the Illinois bar.

In his early boyhood Mr. Caton

had been a close and attentive reader of the best literature which he could obtain, and when he was about fifteen years of age he became particularly interested in reading the speeches of Thomas Benton in Congress. One of these speeches was especially effective in stimulating his ambition, and he determined if possible, to become a lawyer, thinking the legal profession best suited to his tastes, inclinations and aspirations. He was, therefore, well pleased with the opportunity which presented itself, when he was studying at the Grosvenor High School, of beginning a course of reading with one of the most prominent law firms of Rome. In 1833 he completed his law studies at Rome, Oneida County, New York, and then determined to "come west." Setting out from home accompanied by a younger brother, he went first to Michigan, where he secured for his brother, at Ann Arbor, a situation which would enable him to take care of himself. He then went further into the interior of the State to look for a location for himself, and finally had the good fortune to hear that there was such a place as Chicago. When he reached the place, he found here a town of two hundred people. The outlook was not particularly promising for a young lawyer short of means, but he made up his mind to make the best of it, and at once hung out an attorney's sign. As might have been expected, clients did not come along very rapidly in those

days, but nevertheless Mr. Caton enjoys the distinction of having been the first resident lawyer to bring a case into a Court of record in Cook County. Clients were willing then to be advised on a store box or street corner, and there was no occasion for keeping up expensive offices, so that although business came in slowly, there was a correspondingly small outlay in meeting current expenses. The most unfortunate and discouraging thing which happened to the young lawyer at this time, was a prolonged and serious illness, brought on by a ride of three hundred miles on horseback, which he made for the purpose of being admitted to the bar in due form by the Supreme Court.

In the early part of 1834, Mr. Caton recovered his health, and conducted the first United States "Post Coach" over the same road he had traveled to Ottawa, he being the only man to be found in Chicago who had been over the ground and knew the road.

On this trip he very unexpectedly met J. H. Collins, an attorney of Oneida County, New York, with whom he had read law for a time, before leaving that State. Collins had emigrated to the west, and falling sick was in a rather pitiable condition when he met his former student, and was by him brought back to Chicago and cared for until he recovered. The two men then formed a partnership for the practice of law, which lasted on yeear. At the end of that time Mr. Caton returned to New

York, and was married to Laura Adelaide Sherrill, of the village of New Hartford, near Utica. When he came back to Chicago, he practiced alone, until his old friend and school-fellow, Norman B. Judd, came on from New York and was taken into his office.

In 1839 on account of ill health Mr. Caton removed to Plainfield, Illinois, where he purchased a large body of land and began carrying on extensive farming operations. As soon as he had in a measure recovered his health, he also resumed the practice of law, and was both farmer and lawyer until 1842, when Governor Carlin appointed him a Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, to fill a temporary vacancy. He was at that time only thirty years of age, but he had gained an enviable reputation for his legal ability, sound judgment, and sterling integrity. The Supreme Court of the State then consisted of nine judges, each of whom presided over a circuit. Judge Caton's circuit consisted of twelve counties, and at Ottawa, the county seat of one these counties, he decided to make his home. Having filled out the unexpired term to which he had been appointed, he became a candidate for election by the legislature, to a full term as Judge of the Supreme Court. In this election he was defeated, it being thought at that time that he was too young to fill so important a position. In a short time, however, his successful

competitor died, and the position thereby again became vacant. He was appointed by Governor Ford to fill the vacancy, and elected by the legislature for life.

The Constitution of Illinois having been changed in 1848, the Supreme Court of nine judges gave place to a new court of three judges, these three judges to be elected by the people. In 1848, Judge Caton was elected one of the three judges of the new Supreme Court, his associates being Judges Trumbull and Treat. He was re-elected in 1855, and served until 1864, when he resigned, after having served nearly twenty-two years upon the Supreme bench, and more than six years of that time as Chief Justice of the State.

As a jurist, Judge Caton has been one of the most renowned which a half century of civilization has given to the west. Few, if any, of the Judges who have sat upon the bench in Illinois, have left the impress of their learning, research, logical reasoning and analysis of the law, to so large an extent, upon what may be termed the legal literature of the State. His decisions cover many pages of the Illinois Su-

preme Court reports, and his judgments have constituted precedents for considerable more than a quarter of a century.

In all the affairs of life, Judge Caton has been as eminently successful as in his professional career. In 1850 he became interested in telegraphy, and gave it such careful attention that in a short time he became a skillful operator. He afterward engaged in the construction of telegraph lines, which were eventually leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and yielded him large profits on his investments. He was an able financier, as well as an able jurist and successful farmer, and his accumulations aggregate a vast fortune. Since his retirement from the bench he has never engaged actively in the practice of law, but has devoted his time largely to home and foreign travel.

He has always had a fondness for literature and literary work, and in the leisure of his later years he has written and published several interesting volumes, and contributed to a considerable extent to newspaper and magazine literature.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

THE RAILROAD MEN OF AMERICA.

TIMOTHY B. BLACKSTONE.

PROBABLY the oldest railroad President in the United States, in point of continuous service, is Mr. Timothy B. Blackstone, a resident of Chicago, and president of the company owning and controlling the noted Chicago & Alton system of western railroads.

It is now twenty-nine years since he became president of one of the companies, afterward merged into the Chicago & Alton system, and twenty-six years since he became president of the existing corporation bearing that name.

Forty-two years since he began life as a rodman on the New York & New Haven railroad. A few years later, when it became apparent that an era of extensive railroad building was about to begin in the western states, he came to Illinois. His promotion in the new field of enterprise and activity was speedy, and his recognized ability as a railroad manager, soon made him one of the most conspicuous figures in the western railway world, and gave him, while still a young man, the prominence which he has retained for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Blackstone was born March 28th, 1829, at Branford, Connecticut, where the Blackstone family tree had

been planted more than a century and a quarter earlier. It was long before that time, however, that it first took root in American soil.

Well authenticated records show, that in 1623, William Blackstone, or Blaxton, as he spelled his name, who is known in the family history, and New England history as well, as "William the Pilgrim," was engaged in the cultivation of a small farm, a part of which is now "Boston Common." It is supposed that this William Blackstone came to America in 1622, from the County of Durham, England, where records show that one William Blaxton, sold in that year, certain lands which had passed from father to son in the family of which he was a member, through at least eleven generations, the records having been examined as far back as the death of another William Blaxton in 1349.

No record can be found in England subsequent to 1622, which relates to the William Blaxton who made the sale of lands before referred to in that year, and as an Englishman of that name appeared in Massachusetts, where Boston now is, that year or the year following, there can be little



Massachusetts Historical Society

J. B. Hackett

doubt that they were one and the same personage. Assuming this to be true, and the presumptive evidence is strong enough to warrant the conclusion, the line of descent is unbroken from William Blaxton who died in England in 1349, to the Blackstone of Branford, Connecticut.

"William the Pilgrim" was born in England in 1595, and in 1659 was married at Boston, to Sarah, widow of John Stevenson, Governor Endicott officiating in the solemnization of the marriage. He afterward resided at what is now Lonsdale, about six miles from Providence, Rhode Island, and died there in 1675. For two hundred years, his grave was marked by two plain white stones, but these gave place some years since, to a more appropriate monument, erected by some of his descendants now living.

His only son, who was born in 1660, left Rhode Island about 1700, and purchased lands in Branford, Connecticut, upon which he resided up to the time of his death. These lands have in great part remained in the possession of his descendants, down to the present time, and Mr. T. B. Blackstone, as has been already stated, was born and reared on a portion of the ancestral estate.

Mr. Blackstone's father was a farmer, and the early years of his life were divided about equally between the country school, and the performance of that kind of labor, which falls to the lot of the average farm boy.

When he was eighteen years of age, his educational training at one of the famous old time, Connecticut academies, was interrupted by ill-health, and acting upon the advice of the family physician, he sought to engage in some out-door employment, which should furnish needed exercise, and at the same time not overtax his physical powers.

It was at that time that an opportunity offered, for him to connect himself with the engineering corps, then engaged in surveying and locating the New York & New Haven Railroad, under the supervision of Colonel Roswell B. Mason, afterward one of the most widely known civil engineers of the northwest. Mr. Blackstone accepted the position offered him, and began his work with the surveying party, as a rodman, in 1848, one of his associates at that time being Adna Anderson, since chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was in somewhat delicate health at the time he began his railroad work, he performed his allotted share of labor faithfully, and soon became deeply interested in a study of the science of engineering. Toward a practical mastery of this science, he made rapid progress, and his advancement to more important positions than that which he at first occupied with the engineering corps, was correspondingly expedited. At the end of one year he left the New

York & New Haven road, to become assistant engineer of the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railroad, a short line, constructed in 1849, and now a part of the Housatonic Railroad.

After he had held the position last named a few months and had completed his work in connection with this line, he was offered a similar position on the Vermont Valley Railroad, a line which was then being built from Brattleboro to Bellows Falls.

In 1851, Col. R. B. Mason, who had received the appointment of chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, requested Mr. Blackstone to come west, and take charge of the construction of a portion of that line. In response to this summons from his former chief, he came to Illinois, and established his headquarters at La Salle, being charged with the responsibility of making preliminary surveys for locating, and supervising the construction of that portion of the projected line between Bloomington and Dixon.

It was while living at La Salle, that Mr. Blackstone, for the first and only time, allowed himself to become a civil office holder. In 1854, after he had been two or three years a resident of that little city, and had come to be looked upon as one of its most active and enterprising young men, he was elected mayor of the town and served one term with credit to himself and his constituency. Since that

time he has eschewed politics, and office-holding of every kind and description, other than official positions pertaining to railway conduct and management.

In 1856 he became chief engineer of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, which had been chartered two years earlier, and empowered to construct a railroad from Joliet via Lockport to Chicago. Mr. Blackstone became financially interested in this enterprise, supervised its location and construction, and rapidly pushed it to completion.

This line when completed became a part of a new system of railroads, known then as the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago line, although the Joliet & Chicago maintained a separate corporate existence.

The St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railway, was made up of what was originally the Alton & Sangamon Railroad, extending from Alton to Springfield and completed in 1853; the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, extending from Springfield to Joliet and completed in 1856, and the Joliet & Chicago, the route and date of completion of which, have already been mentioned.

In 1861, five years after the completion of the last named line, Mr. Blackstone became president of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, and for three years he remained at the head of that corporation, managing its affairs successfully, while other divisions of the St. Louis, Alton &

Chicago Railroad, were passing through bankruptcy and being managed by receivers.

In 1861, it became necessary to reorganize this railway system, and a commission was constituted for that purpose by legislative enactment. The commission purchased the bankrupt portions of the line and perfected a new organization for their operation, to which they gave the name of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. This company leased the Joliet & Chicago Railroad in 1864, Mr. Blackstone becoming one of the directors of the new company. Three months later he was chosen president of the board, and the fact that the prosperity of the company dates from that period, is the best evidence of his able and efficient management.

When Mr. Blackstone entered upon the management of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the company operated under lease and ownership, two hundred and fifty miles of road. Soon after he became president of the company, the line was constructed between Alton and East St. Louis, which was known as the Alton & East St. Louis Railroad, and was leased by the Chicago & Alton, the railway connection between Chicago and St. Louis being thus completed.

In 1867 the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad became a part of the Chicago & Alton system, and other lines have been added since that time, as extensions seemed necessary or desirable. At the present

time this corporation owns and has leased, eight hundred and fifty miles of railroad, six hundred miles of which has been added to the system since Mr. Blackstone assumed the control and direction of its affairs, as its chief executive officer, twenty-six years ago. The finances of the corporation have been carefully and skillfully managed, at the same time that the extension, improvement and betterment of the lines has been going on. Quick to discover the resources of the country traversed by the lines of railroad over which he has had control, Mr. Blackstone has been prompt to aid in their development, and the result has been a steady and rapid increase of the traffic over the Chicago & Alton, notwithstanding the multiplication of transportation facilities, and competing lines. In 1868, four years after he assumed control of the road, its net earnings were, in round numbers, two millions of dollars, and it has never since failed to make a favorable showing at the end of each year's business.

While several of the men who are now at the head of great railroad systems in the United States, have like Mr. Blackstone, climbed to their present positions from the lowest round of the ladder, he has perhaps no contemporary who has for so long a time, had so much to do with shaping the policies and controlling the destinies of a single corporation, or who has retained so long, the implicit confidence and good will of so large a body

of shareholders, in any similar enterprise.

His success has been due, primarily to first-class natural qualifications for the business in which he became engaged by accident rather than design, combined with extraordinary executive ability. There are other things, however, which have contributed in no small degree to the sum total of what he has accomplished. He has been accurate in his judgment of the men whom he has from time found it necessary to call about him, to aid him in railroad management, prompt in recognizing the merits of subordinates, and always ready to reward faithful and efficient services. While standing at the head of a great corporation he has at all times regarded himself as the servant of that corporation, and has labored assiduously and conscientiously to further its interests, add to the value of its properties, and secure to its shareholders the best possible return for their investments.

Mr. Blackstone still carries about him something of the air of a Connecticut farmer, and in a company to

which he was a stranger, he would be more likely to be set down as a retired agriculturist of means and intelligence, than as the president of one of the famous railroads of the country, with an army of subordinates to control and direct, and business operations aggregating many millions of dollars annually to keep track of.

While he disposes of all matters of business expeditiously, and his numerous engagements always make short interviews a necessity, he is easily approached by employees or others who desire to call his attention to affairs of any consequence. His manner is affable, and his treatment of visitors is courteous to such an extent, that they usually retire from his office with the impression firmly fixed in their minds, that it is much easier to do business with a railroad president, than with the average station agent.

Mr. Blackstone has no family other than his wife, to whom he was married in 1868, at Norwich, Connecticut. Mrs. Blackstone's maiden name was Isabella F. Norton.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CHICAGO.

HOMŒOPATHY IN CHICAGO.

IX.

Some time in 1856 it seemed good to the Common Council of the city of Chicago to erect, or furnish, a hospital for the benefit of its citizens. Just what progress had been made when the events to be presently noted took place can not be stated exactly. Suffice it to say, matters had proceeded far enough to make it a matter of interest to consider who should be the physicians and surgeons, and this being the case, the following petition was presented to the Common Council :

"The undersigned, voters and taxpayers of this city, respectfully petition your honorable body that some portion or part of the new city hospital may be devoted to the treatment of patients under the homœopathic theory, and would respectfully assign the following reasons why such petition should be granted :

"*First.*—The respectability and indorsement which the homœopathic system of medication has attained, both in respect of patients and practitioners.

"*Second.*—The number of patients seeking admission into hospitals who prefer homœopathic treatment.

"*Third.*—The fact that the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital—a benevolent institution, relying principally for its support upon the voluntary contributions of the community—has now, for more than three years, practically occupied the position of city hospital, receiving and caring for charity patients when applied to by the city.

"*Fourth.*—That the granting of this petition will secure to the public the opportunity of comparing the two prevalent systems of treatment (homœopathy and allopathy), side by side, under the same surrounding circumstances ; and

"*Lastly.*—That it is no more than simple justice that a large and respectable portion of our citizens should be gratified in their desire that the sick and indigent of our city shall have the benefit of the same system of medicine which they employ in their own families, and the practical operation of which they prefer to the old or allopathic system.

"Your petitioners would further state that they are assured, by the most prominent homœopathic physicians, that any one or more attending and consulting physicians, selected

from their ranks, will perform their duties without compensation, thereby securing the city from additional expense in consequence of the adoption of their suggestion.

"March 14th, 1857."

This petition was signed by more than a hundred of the most prominent and influential men of Chicago, though they were but a fraction of the adherents of homœopathy.

The result of this petition was the appointment of the following board, viz.:

HOMŒOPATHIC BOARD.

Consulting Physicians:—A. E. Small, M. D.; A. Pitney, M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons:—H. K. W. Boardman, M. D.; D. A. Colton, M. D.; N. F. Cooke, M. D.; R. Ludlam, M. D.; S. Seymour, M. D.; George E. Shipman, M. D.

ALLOPATHIC BOARD.

Consulting Physicians:—N. S. Davis, M. D.; J. K. Amerman, M. D.

Physicians and Surgeons:—R. N. Isham, M. D.; D. Miller, M. D.; J. P. Ross, M. D.; Jno. Craig, M. D.; W. Wagner, M. D.; George D. Schloetzer, M. D.

To the latter of these boards three-fourths of the city hospital was to be granted, and to the other one-fourth, each to be independent in its own sphere.

All of the appointed of both schools accepted their nominations, as was understood at the time, except one, who declined the intended honor in a letter to the *Times*, which was not any

too respectful to the City Council, besides being somewhat at variance with the facts in several of its allegations, and, to say the least, unkind to brother practitioners.

On the 21st of July, 1857, a special meeting of the Cook County Medical Society was called, for the purpose of discussing *cholera infantum*, but the meeting did not adjourn without passing the following resolution unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this society that it is not consistent with our system of medical ethics that its members should accept places as physicians or surgeons in a hospital in part under the control of irregular practitioners."

It was further moved "that the above resolution be offered for publication in the daily papers of the city, with the names of the members of the society appended."

To this sixty-eight names were appended, by whom does not appear, certainly not in all cases by the parties themselves, if one may credit a communication which appeared in one of the city papers, which read as follows:

"Of the names appended to the card I notice those of four persons who have run away from our city; of one who was taken away by his friends to save him from himself; of one who is a farmer in a distant part of the State; of one who practices in Michigan; of one who is in the Lake Superior country, whether prac-

ticing or not I cannot say; of one who is not in the city, and who need not be expected here again, for reasons best known to himself; of one who is in the city, but does not practice; of one who is in a land office in Wisconsin, where he was placed by Judge Douglas, and of four others who are not in the city, and who have not been for a great while."

The end of this strife was that there was no city hospital for a long time. The proper authorities refused to furnish the building and put it in charge of the homœopathic physicians and surgeons, who offered to take the sole professional care of it; and finally it was seized by the government authorities, and by them converted into a military hospital for the diseases of the eye and ear.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

As early as 1852—and here Dr. D. S. Smith is our authority—Dr. E. A. Guilbert, then of Elgin, had prepared a charter for a college, which I sent to our members of the Legislature, who promised attention, but nothing was done with it. At the next session of the Legislature, in 1854 or 1855, I went to Springfield and became a member of the third House for the time being. I could not find in the archives, or elsewhere, the draft for a charter which I had sent during the previous session, whereupon I sought to write one myself, the same the college now works under. Fortunately, in the Legislature we had all the needful

aid in our then State Senators, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. Wm. Dunlap, and Hon. Fred S. Day, of this city. Our charter was granted at that session. It was duly approved by the Governor, and by it we have one of the most liberal charters ever granted to such institutions.

In the year 1860 it was deemed by some of our medical friends that the time was auspicious for organizing the college under the charter, which was done by electing D. S. Smith, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees, and George E. Shipman, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer. The other members of the board were: Hon. John M. Wilson, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Hon. Jno. H. Dunham, Hon. Wm. H. Brown, George A. Gibbs, Esq., Orrington Lunt, Esq., and Joseph B. Doggett, Esq.

The faculty elected by the board was as follows:

A. E. Small, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

George E. Shipman, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

H. K. W. Boardman, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

J. L. Kellogg, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

R. Ludlam, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

N. F. Cooke, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

G. D. Beebe, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.

The first course of lectures was

given during the winter of 1860 and 1861 in the second and third stories of a building at 168 S. Clark street, and on the 1st of March following

eleven young gentlemen received the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery.

GEORGE E. SHIPMAN.

SAMUEL PARKER HEDGES, M.D.

THE facility with which the American soldier laid down the implements of warfare, at the close of the great conflict between the northern and southern states, and adapted himself to the pursuits of civil life, has been the wonder of all nations, and scarcely less surprising than gratifying to the American people themselves. While not a few very profound citizens of the republic were speculating as to what was to become of the thousands of men mustered out of the armies of the United States, the question was solved by the ex-soldiers themselves, who quietly stepped into the ordinary walks of life, to become the very flower of American citizenship, and the chief promoters of a national progress which is without a parallel in history. In ability, industry, integrity and morality, in respect for the rights of others, and everything that goes to make up a good citizen, the manhood of the nation suffered nothing as a result of the war, but on the contrary it has been demonstrated that the beardless boys who left the farm, the workshop, the storeroom and the college, to fight the battles which were to preserve the life of the nation, came out of the conflict as a rule, better fitted for that kind of sys-

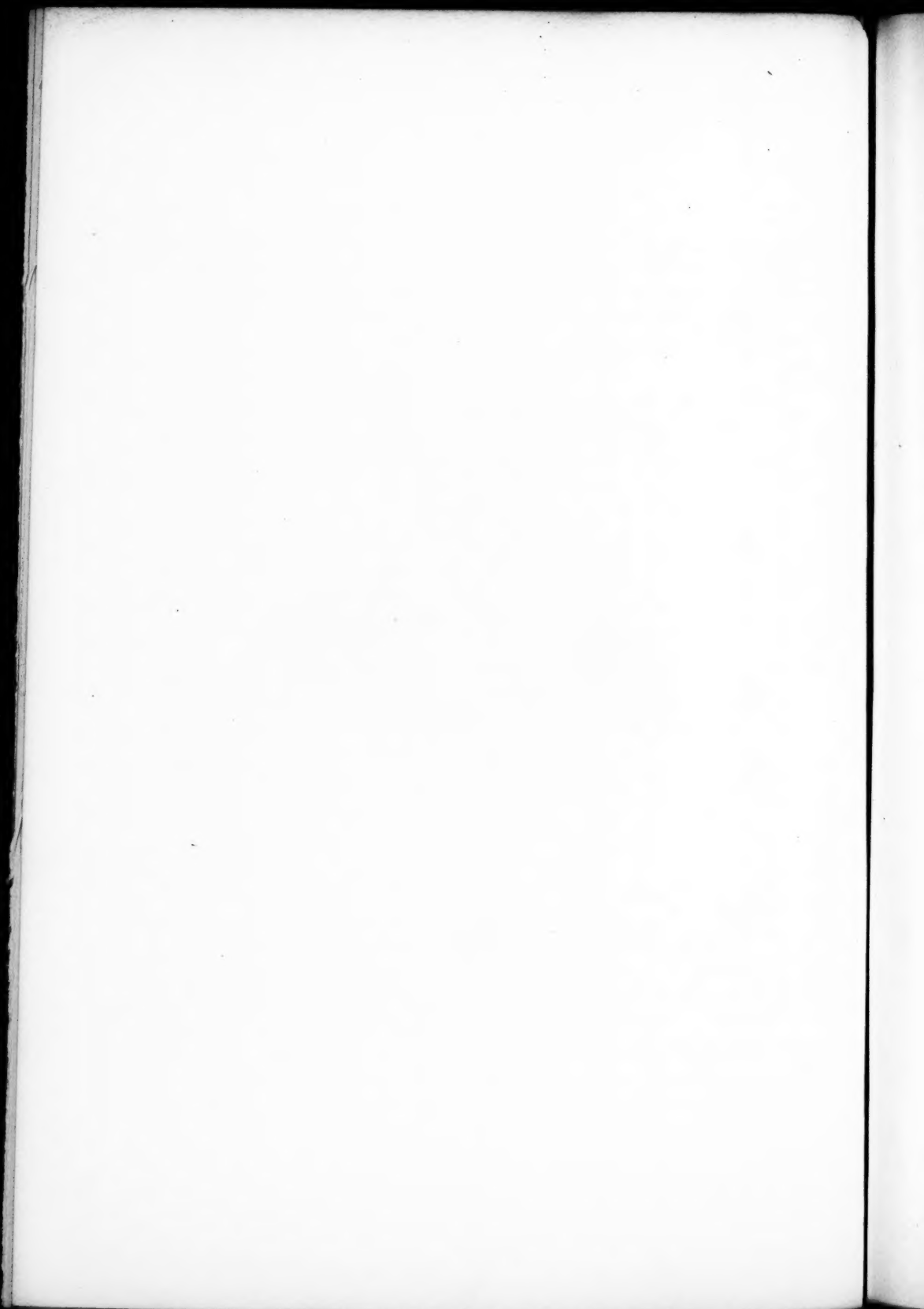
tematic, tireless and persistent effort which wins success, than the young Americans of any generation since the revolutionary period. This fact cannot fail to impress itself upon either the writer of American history proper, or of that branch of history which consists of the biographies of those who have achieved sufficient distinction to make the record of their lives of interest to the public. Whenever we attempt to write the history of a great enterprise, we find among its chief promoters, men who were at Vicksburg, Donelson, Gettysburg, or Appomattox; we find the same class of men on the bench, at the bar, in the pulpit and in the field of medicine, and wherever we find them, with rare exceptions, they reflect the highest credit upon their respective callings.

In none of the professions, perhaps, are a greater number of those who wore the uniform of a soldier a quarter of a century ago, to be found to-day, than in that which has to deal with the physical ills of mankind, the profession which demands above all others at the hands of its followers, the most unselfish devotion and the highest moral courage.

The subject of this sketch was one



S. P. Hedges.



who doffed the uniform and laid aside a sword, to don "a student's garb," and fit himself for an honorable and useful career, in a field which he had planned to enter, before the finger of fate began beckoning brave men to the battlefields of the rebellion.

Samuel Parker Hedges was born July 23d, 1841, at Sinclairville, Chautauqua, N. Y., and came of one of the old English families which found its way into this country before the revolution. He was educated in the public schools and prepared for college at the Jamestown academy. Shortly before he was twenty-one years of age he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. W. S. Hedges, of Jamestown, N. Y., and began the study of medicine. He had little more than commenced his course of reading, when the feeling that the Government needed his services upon the battle-field, became too strong to be resisted, and laying aside his books, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 112th Regiment of New York volunteer infantry. He was mustered into the military service on the 24th of July, 1862, the day following the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday.

After spending some time in the camp of instruction his regiment was sent to the front, and in December, participated in the battle of "The Deserted House," near Suffolk, Va., where the confederate forces, under Gen. Roger A. Pryor, were pitted against the Union forces, commanded by Gen. R. S. Foster and the Irish General, Corcoran.

Soon after the organization of his company, he had been made a sergeant and promoted to orderly sergeant later, so that at the battle above mentioned, owing to the absence or disability of the ranking officers he commanded the company during the entire engagement. This won for him a second lieutenant's commission and soon afterward he was assigned to duty as aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-general R. S. Foster. When this brigade was ordered south to cover the retreat of General Gilmore from Olustee, in Florida, he was for a time acting assistant inspector general, and while acting in this capacity, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and made Adjutant of his regiment.

In the early spring of 1864, when Grant was making preparations for the opening of his campaign against Lee, Foster's brigade was moved north and attached to General Butler's command, operating on the James River in Virginia.

In May of 1864 in one of the numerous engagements which took place on the James about that time, Lieutenant Hedges, while acting as adjutant of his regiment, was captured by the confederates, at the same time that Colonel Carpenter, of Jamestown, N. Y., commanding the regiment, was killed.

Immediately after his capture the young lieutenant began an involuntary tour of the rebellious states, and a forced acquaintance with Southern prisons, entailing sufferings compared

with which all his previous experiences in active service were holiday festivities. He was first taken to Libby Prison, at Richmond, where he remained three weeks. At the end of that time he and his fellow officers were marched out of Richmond, sent across the James river, and started towards the south, the rebels fearing that the city was about to fall into the hands of the Union forces. When the south-bound prisoners crossed the river, they could hear the cannonading at Cold Harbor, where Grant was struggling to hold what he had gained by desperate fighting, and while they were filled with dismal forebodings as to what fate had in store for them, they cherished at the same time the hope, that the net-work, which was designed to entrap and destroy the ablest of the Southern generals, had been skilfully laid, and that the days of the Confederacy were already numbered.

After being taken across the James River, the prisoners were packed into ordinary cattle cars, and carried to Andersonville, where they reached the gates of the prison, before it was discovered that a mistake had been made in taking them to that place, as all the captured Unionists were officers. From Andersonville they were taken to Macon, Ga., where their number, added to the number of those already quartered there, made 1,400 Union officers in the prison.

After remaining two months at

Macon, four hundred of the prisoners, Lieutenant Hedges being one of the number, were taken to Savannah, and kept five weeks in a prison pen, where many of the men died from exposure, and at the end of that time they were hurried to Charleston, S. C., to be placed in front of the Union batteries which were then shelling the city.

There they were kept in that part of the old city, which was battered down by the cannon balls thrown from guns manned by the Union forces, until the yellow fever broke out at Charleston, when they were removed to Columbia. From there they were taken across the Siluda river, where they wintered in the open fields, suffering from cold, hunger and disease, and dying by the score.

In the meantime Sherman had made his march to the sea, and turned back towards the north. His advance drew the rebels out of Columbia, and the prisoners were hurried away, first to Charlotte, N. C., then to Raleigh, and then Goldsboro.

All this time the care of prisoners had been a great tax upon the demoralized and weakened confederate forces. So nearly exhausted were their resources, that they found it difficult to provide the most miserable prison subsistence, while they could ill afford to spare from active service in the field, the soldiers needed for guard duty. They made frequent attempts to bring about an exchange of prisoners, but failed, for the reason

that the government at Washington refused to become a party to any arrangement, which did not recognize the colored troops as Union soldiers. Then the thirteen or fourteen hundred prisoners, suffering, starving and dying in the fields at Columbia, were offered a parole if they would take the prescribed oath, binding themselves not to take up arms again against the confederate government. This they refused to do, without exception, and so they were moved about from one place to another, to keep them from falling into the hands of Sherman's victorious forces, until the hard pressed Southerners turned them loose in the woods, nine miles from Wilmington, N. C.

When Lieutenant Hedges made his way into Wilmington, which had fallen into the hands of the Union forces, it was at the end of ten months' captivity, in the course of which he had undergone such suffering and hardship as few men are ever called upon to endure. Physically he was so complete a wreck as to be little more than the shadow of a man. When he entered Libby Prison he weighed 140 pounds. When he dragged himself into Wilmington he weighed 87 pounds. The first man he met was the surgeon of his own regiment, and the next man the assistant-surgeon, who took charge of him and nursed him back to as near perfect health as the man can ever have, whose physical powers have been subjected to so great a strain.

A thirty days' furlough, with leave of absence, followed this restoration to his regiment, and a portion of that time he spent in Washington City. He was there when President Lincoln was assassinated, and acted as one of the officers in the guard of honor, which accompanied the remains from the White House to the Capitol building, where they were to lie in state.

In May of 1865, he was appointed to a captaincy and rejoined his regiment at Raleigh, N. C., to be mustered out a little later, at the close of the war.

He at once resumed his medical studies when he returned to civil life, and in the winter of 1865-66 attended medical lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College.

In the summer of 1866, he entered the office of Professor N. F. Cooke, M. D., in Chicago, and took his degree from Hahnemann Medical College of this city in 1867.

He was married soon after this, to Miss Rachel Danforth, daughter of Dr. E. H. Danforth, of Jamestown, N. Y., and located permanently in Chicago. Nine children have been the issue of this marriage, five of whom are now living.

As a medical practitioner, Dr. Hedges has shown the same tenacity of purpose, and the same devotion to duty that he showed upon the field of battle, and in Southern prisons. When the accumulation of five years of labor were swept away by the Chicago fire, his indomitable energy and painstaking professional effort,

resurrected out of the ashes all that had been lost, and enough more to make a handsome competency. As a practitioner, his work is limited only by his physical ability to meet the demands made upon him. As an educator, he has filled since 1869, the chair of general and descriptive anatomy in Hahnemann College. He was elected to fill the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, but his health would not permit his acceptance of this honorable position. As a contributor to medical literature, he has been for some years connected with the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago as one of its editors. He is an active member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1887 and again in 1890 he was made chairman

of the Bureau of Gynæcology in this national society. That he is held in high esteem by his professional brethren, is demonstrated by the fact that he has been secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and corresponding secretary and president of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society. He has been an Elder in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and was for some years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. At present he is an Elder, and was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church of Lake View, Chicago, and is no less esteemed as a man and a citizen, than as a successful physician and surgeon.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

JOHN W. STREETER, M.D.

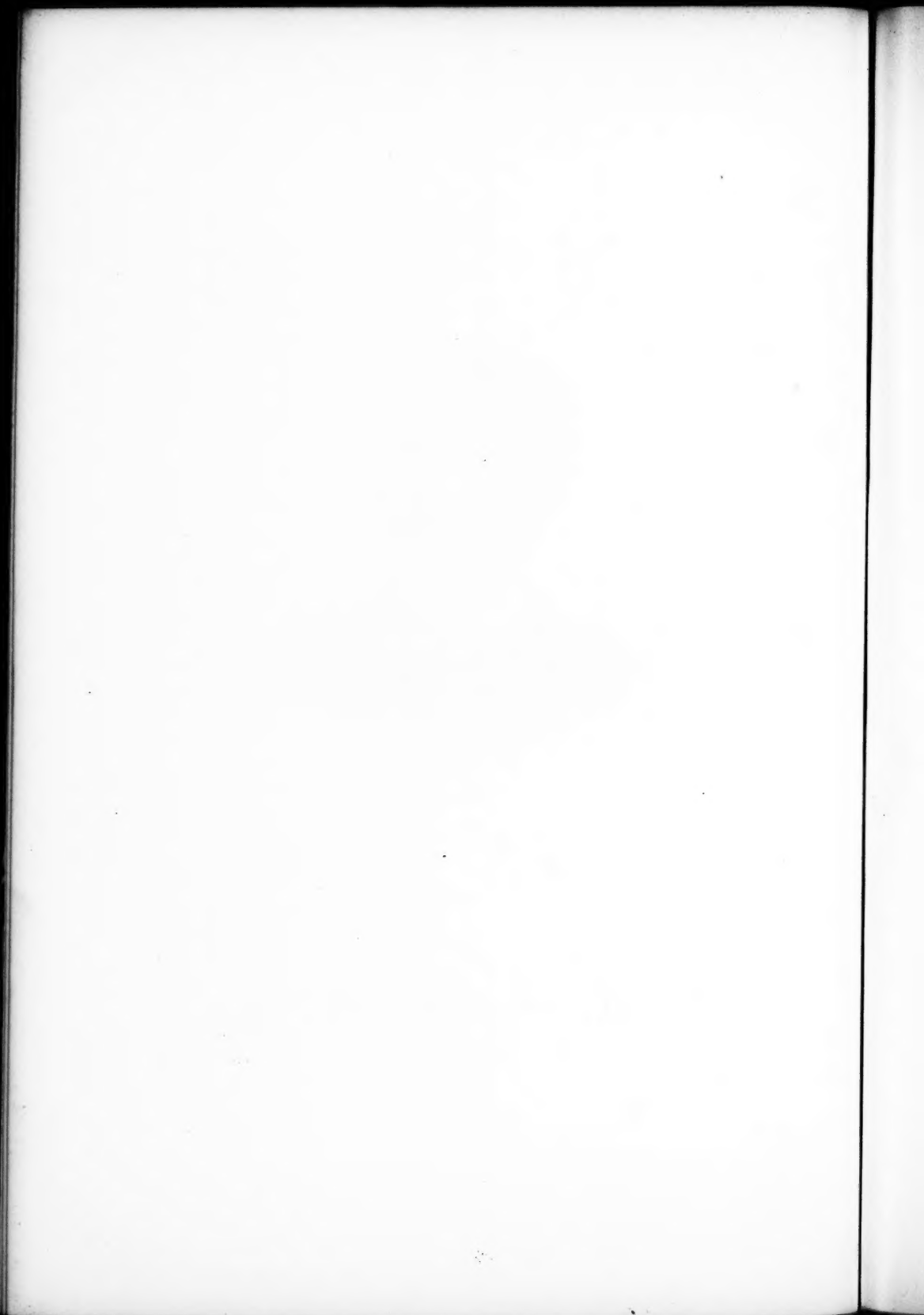
ONE of the most eminent of western physicians, and in all that the term implies, one of the most successful practitioners of medicine in the United States, is a polished, suave, and rather mild-mannered gentleman of middle age, who began the practice of his profession in Chicago twenty-two years ago, under circumstances somewhat more discouraging than those with which the young physician usually has to contend. He began his career with no other capital or resources than a genius for his

calling, thorough educational qualifications, indomitable courage, and a capacity for persistent and continuous effort.

American history, and particularly western history, furnishes numerous exemplifications of the fact that the possessor of these qualifications has seldom failed to be amply rewarded for his labors, but the experiences of those who have climbed over formidable obstacles to reach positions of eminence have not only a peculiar interest, but are full of encouragement



John H. Streeter M.D.



for the ambitious youth of the present day.

John Williams Streeter, the physician above alluded to, was born September 17th, 1841, at Austinburg, a village located in that portion of northeastern Ohio which enjoys the distinction of having given to American history such illustrious characters as Benjamin F. Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, and James A. Garfield, and to the literary world the distinguished novelist, W. D. Howells.

His father was Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, a Congregational clergyman, who belonged to one of the old families of Massachusetts, and his mother was Mary (Williams) Streeter, who was a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island.

Both his father and mother were among the earliest graduates of that now famous university located at Oberlin, Ohio, the former having been one of a number of students who came to that institution in 1839 from the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, where their pronounced anti-slavery views were not looked upon with favor.

When John W. Streeter was six years of age his father removed from Ohio to western New York, where he became the pastor of a church, in the village of Henrietta, five miles from the city of Rochester. Here the son was sent to school, and he had completed an academic education when his father decided, ten years later, to

remove to Westville, Ohio, where he accepted a professorship at Otterbein University, located at that place.

The purpose of the elder Streeter in thus changing his place of residence was to give his sons an opportunity to acquire collegiate educations, and he was particularly anxious that John W. should prepare himself for the study of medicine, inasmuch as he had given evidence of a natural aptitude for that profession. After spending some time in college, however, the young man began to feel that his father was carrying burdens which it was his duty to lighten as much as possible. The salary of a western college professor in those days was, as a rule, rather meagre, and in order to live within a limited income, his family was compelled to practice the most rigid economy, particularly during the "hard times" which followed the financial panic of 1857. Feeling that he should make an effort to maintain himself, young Streeter left college in 1858, and went to Northern Indiana, where he engaged alternately in teaching school and working on a farm until the spring of 1862. At that time he went to Michigan to visit his father, who had again entered the ministry and accepted the pastorate of a church at Union City.

There he enlisted in July of 1862 in the First Michigan Light Artillery, becoming connected with the afterward famous "Loomis Battery," the first battery organized in that State

for services in the war of the rebellion. Going almost immediately into active service, this battery took part in the subsequent campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Turning back from Atlanta with General George A. Thomas's command, it participated in the hard-fought engagements at Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee, in December of 1864, and was mustered out of service in September of 1865, at the end of the war. Streeter enlisted as a private, but when mustered out he held a first lieutenant's commission, which had come to him as a reward of gallantry and faithful and meritorious service. His first promotion was won at Chickamauga, where his battery participated in a spirited engagement on the morning of the first day's battle, from which it retired with a loss of half its force of men and nearly all its horses. In this engagement, the piece of artillery of which Streeter had charge was the only one belonging to the battery which did not fall into the hands of the enemy, although all the pieces were recaptured before the engagement ended. He was made a second lieutenant soon after the battle, and was recognized thereafter as a fearless, intrepid, and dashing young officer, who never shirked a duty, and was ready to face any danger with which the exigencies of war might bring him into contact. During his term of over three years' service in the army, he was never off duty a

day. Declining an appointment which was offered him on the staff of General Carlin, he remained with the "Loomis Battery," participating in all its engagements and sharing all its perils, through which he was fortunate enough to pass without accident or injury.

Immediately after quitting the military service in 1865, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Morse, of Union City, Michigan, and in the fall of that year he went to Ann Arbor, where he attended his first course of medical lectures. He afterward read for a time under the preceptorship of Dr. D. C. Powers, of Coldwater, Michigan, who had been the surgeon of his battery during the war, and still later with Dr. Goodwin, an ex-naval surgeon, of Toledo, Ohio. He devoted three years to the study of medicine, and having decided to enter the homœopathic school, he came to Chicago and graduated from Hahnemann College in 1868. At that time Chicago did not afford to young physicians the splendid facilities for obtaining hospital training and experience which have since become prominent features of the various educational institutions. Dr. Streeter, however, determined to avail himself of an opportunity which presented itself to him for adding largely to his practical knowledge of medicine, and accepting the position of physician in charge of the Hahnemann Medical College Dispensary, he devoted himself for two years almost entirely to

a "charity practice." In view of the fact that he had practically exhausted his financial resources in obtaining his education, these two years, which brought him scarcely enough paying practice to meet the outlay for office rent, constituted quite the most uncomfortable period of his existence.

When he began practicing, Mr. A. J. Willard, an old resident of Chicago, and a friend of his father's family, gave him very substantial encouragement in the way of a small loan, which was to be repaid out of his professional earnings. Notwithstanding the fact that this kindly assistance relieved him of many embarrassments, he had still a somewhat prolonged struggle with adversity.

After a time, however, the public began showing its appreciation of his ability, his earnest effort, and his conscientious devotion to the duties of his profession, as it always shows appreciation of genuine merit. With professional skill which brought to him the best class of patronage, he combined the tact which made fast friends of the patients who came to him for treatment, and the closest and most assiduous attention to business, has swelled his annual income to more than that of the average railroad president.

While giving his attention to this extensive practice, he has at the same time contributed his full share to the advancement of medical educational interests in Chicago. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Homœo-

pathic College in 1877, and was assigned to the chair of "medical diseases of women and children." Two years later his professorship was changed to "medical and surgical diseases of women," and at present he occupies the chair of gynæcology in the same institution. While his practice has been of a general character, he has given special attention to the numerous complicated diseases of women, and is recognized as one of the most successful gynæcologists in the United States. In this capacity he has been for several years connected with the Cook County Hospital, and he will sustain the same relation to the splendid new hospital now being erected under the auspices of the Chicago Homœopathic College. He has also one of the largest private hospitals in the United States, in which he gives special attention to pelvic and abdominal surgery.

Almost the only relaxation from professional labor which Dr. Streeter allows himself is found in his association with the National Guard of Illinois. His experience during the war left him with something of a fondness for the military service, and he has interested himself actively in building up the State militia, with which he is now connected as brigade surgeon of the first brigade. He has also been prominently identified, since its organization, with the veteran order of the Loyal Legion, of which Illinois has the oldest western commandery.

Dr. Streeter was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Clark, a daughter of Israel W. Clark, now a wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Union City, Michigan, but in his early life a

prominent merchant of New York City. Three children, one son and two daughters, complete the family circle.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

LEAVES FROM AN OLD LAWYER'S NOTE-BOOK.

SOME FACTS AND COMMENTS NOTED BY THE LATE JAMES A. BRIGGS.

At an evening passed in the Chamber of the Judges, we were entertained by the amusing descriptions by Judge Wright, who was a remarkable conversationalist, of the scenes and incidents in the Courts in the southern part of Ohio, when the rules were not as strictly enforced in court etiquette as in the northern part of the State, or on the Reserve. He said when he was in full practice before he went on to the bench of the Supreme Court, he used to travel over about one third of Ohio, following the Supreme Court in its circuit to the different counties. He travelled on horse-back—the roads were generally poor, through woods, but very few bridges over the streams—and swimming and fording them an almost every day occurrence, and generally three or four lawyers were together, in company with the judges, and they had lively times. Judge Wright was one of the most entertaining of men; and when in Congress, was one of two men who were feared by John Randolph, of Roanoke. Judge Wright told me when his brother-in-law, Benjamin Tappan, afterwards Judge and United States

Senator, was examined for admission at the Bar by two Judges of the Supreme Court, they asked him, "Mr. Tappan, what is Law?" He answered: "An unjust distribution of justice." "Mr. Tappan, what is Equity?" "An imposition upon common sense." These were the only questions asked him, and they recommended him for admission to the courts.

At a very early day a meeting of the young lawyers and others was held in Warren, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper and fixing upon a name. After much discussion and many meetings, the name was agreed upon, *The Trumpet of Fame*. This was too much of a name for Mr. Benj. Tappan, then a young lawyer of Warren, and he at one of the meetings moved an addition to it, "Or the Fool's Horn." That was the last ever heard of "The Trumpet of Fame" in Warren.*

*Mr Briggs overlooks the *Trump of Fame* issued in Warren, Ohio, from June 16, 1812; the predecessor of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, which came into existence on October 4, 1816. A file of the *Trump of Fame* may be found in the rooms of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

One of the most eloquent advocates at the Bar on the Reserve was George Tod, of Warren, afterwards a judge. His son, the late Governor Tod, was a lawyer of great force and power before a jury, and of great patriotism and love of country during the Rebellion. Very few men that I have ever known had as much native talent as Governor Tod. If he had possessed the gift to labor and to study, that President Garfield had, there is no position in our country he could not have reached. He had ability equal to any public employment. It is the man that labors that wins in the battle of life. Great genius is nothing unless allied to great industry.

It is rather a remarkable fact that two men of opposite politics to President Lincoln in 1860, should both have been elected war-Governors of Ohio, David Tod and John Brough—an evidence that patriotism is stronger than party; and my old and good friend, now one of the Senators of the United States, gave two sons to the army in the time of the Rebellion, and made war speeches himself.

Mr. Rufus P. Spalding, who settled at Warren, Trumbull county, was among the early lawyers there. He was highly educated—a good lawyer, an able advocate—a member of the Senate of Ohio; a judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of Congress from Cleveland. The judge had not the power of adhesiveness to a political party. In the Real Estate

Bank, organized in Cleveland many years ago, he was the attorney. The bank never worked. It did not last long. Real estate was not found to be a good basis for banking purposes. Wheat and corn were better.

Mr. Wm. B. Lloyd was one of the able, active young lawyers in Cleveland before 1840. In 1839 he was elected to the Legislature, as a Whig, from Cuyahoga county. He was an aggressive member, a thorn in the sides of the Democrats. A great farce was gotten up in the winter, by charging him with forgery. An investigation was moved in the Legislature, and some sixty or seventy witnesses were subpoenaed from Cleveland. While waiting to be examined they organized an outside House, elected its speaker, clerk, and all officers, appointed committees, and some remarkable reports were made, especially one on duelling, as a Democratic member proposed to challenge Mr. Lloyd. The investigation ended "by marching up the hill, and then marching down again." Mr. Lloyd was the very soul of honor. He possessed a very highly nervous organization and was easily excited. He was in the gallery of the Senate of the United States, on the 16th day of March, 1837, when "the Expunging resolution" was passed, and as the secretary proceeded to draw black lines around it on the journal of the Senate, instantly a storm of hisses, groans and vociferations arose from the gallery. Mr. Benton says the

ring-leader was seized and brought to the Bar—and the expunging, as Mr. Calhoun declared, "in violation of the Constitution," was finished, and Mr. Wm. B. Lloyd was discharged, and the "ring-leader," and Benton's fury was calmed.

For years after I went to Cleveland, Mr. John W. Allen was one of the leading, if not the leading, business lawyer in Northern Ohio. His land and his collecting business were very large. He was foremost at the bar as a business lawyer. He was a leader in social life, and in political matters he had no equal. He was the adviser, the counsellor, the director, as the politician. He was the president of the village trustees. He thought a fire engine was necessary; advised the purchase of one; it was bought. The people were dissatisfied with the action of the trustees of the village, and Mr. Allen assumed the debt himself. He was a member of the Senate of Ohio; was elected to Congress. He was a man of popular address, of the most engaging manner. He was the first president of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, when the work was looked upon as of Utopian character. For many years he was the foremost man in every enterprise that was projected or undertaken for the benefit of Cleveland. His purse and his name were for all who asked for help. He was large-hearted and generous to a fault. The State of Ohio dealt very unjustly with him. If Mr.

John W. Allen had returned to his profession and given attention to his large real estate business after his term in Congress expired, he would have been one of the rich men of Ohio.

For years after Mr. Henry B. Payne came to the bar, he was one of the most formidable lawyers to encounter, until his health compelled him to give up practice. I think he prepared his cases with more labor and care than any lawyer in Northern Ohio. Associated with him, at different times, were Messrs. Edward Wade and Reuben Hitchcock, both first-class lawyers. Mr. Hitchcock was on the bench, and Mr. Wade was elected to Congress.

Of the lawyers of the Reserve who used to practice in the courts of Cleveland were ex-Judge Pease and Thomas Webb, of Warren; Elisha Whittlesy, Eben Newton, of Canfield; Darius Lyman, Jonathan Sloan, S. V. Bierce, of Ravenna, and Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson, a president of the Common Pleas circuit. While practicing as a lawyer, the *Ohio Observer*, an organ of the Presbyterian Church in Hudson, made a scandalous attack upon his moral character. He brought no suit for libel, but went to a blacksmith's shop in the village, took a sledge hammer, went to the printing office of the paper, smashed the forms all up, and knocked the press to pieces, and left the premises with type and press in a battered condition. Its proprietors did not

commence any action for damages.

Mr. Gregory Powers, of Portage county, was one of the most promising of lawyers, and of the most gifted men in the State. He was a leading man in the Legislature. He was a very fine speaker, and as an advocate he had but few equals. He died young. If he had lived he would have taken rank among the first lawyers of the State and country. I believe he was of French and Italian blood, and he had the genius and eloquence of those races. He had a fine mental temperament, and was thoroughly read in the principles of jurisprudence.

From Geauga and Ashtabula counties came Giddings and Wade, and Wilder, and Perkins, and J. H. Paine, and B. Bissell, afterwards judge, and Phelps and Peter Hitchcock. Mr. H. was for years on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was to law in Ohio what Judge Samuel Shaw, Chief Justice, was in Massachusetts. Mr. Joshua R. Giddings was not a frequent attendant at courts in Cleveland. He was twenty years in Congress, and as universally hated by all slave propagandists as any man could be. His name is not mentioned by Senator Benton in his two volumes of *Thirty Years in the Senate*. This fact is not creditable to the head or to the heart of Thomas Hart Benton!

Benjamin F. Wade used occasionally to come to the courts at Cleveland. He was an able lawyer, and

an advocate of great force. When holding court at Akron, Mr. McClure, the representative from Ashtabula county, telegraphed him: "You have just been elected a United States Senator for six years." Mr. Wade read the telegram, and then handed it to the associates, with the remark: "That is a pretty joke to play upon a fellow." This was the first intimation he had that he was thought of for the Senate by the Legislature of Ohio. The Legislature was wearied in voting for leading Republicans for the Senate. The evening of the day before the election, Judge Sutliff, of the Senate, from Warren, Trumbull county, and Dr. Johnson, of the House, from the same county, both Free-soilers, said to the Whigs: "If you will take Judge Wade, we will give him our votes and elect him." The Whig members immediately made inquiries of Governor Dennison, and other pronounced Whigs, as to the political faith of Judge Wade, and learned that he was a thorough anti-slavery Whig, and at once agreed to support him; went into the Legislature next day and elected him. I have a letter from Senator Wade, written during his third term, in which he says:

"I have been elected to the Senate three times. I have never asked any man for his vote, and have never visited Columbus, during a session of the Legislature, when a Senator was to be elected."

Mr. Wade was one of the most hon-

est, fearless and independent men that ever held a seat in the Senate. Allow me to state an incident that occurred during his Senatorial life, as he stated it to me: "After the assassination of President Lincoln, one evening a man, who looked like a desperado, with shaggy hair and beard, came into my boarding house on 4½ street, was shown into my room where I was seated reading. I asked him to take a chair. He asked if I was Senator Wade. I answered in the affirmative. He immediately handed me a paper, and asked me, if I would sign it, recommending him for work in the navy yard. I replied to him as he was a stranger to me, and as I believed they employed skilled mechanics there, I did not know as they had any work that he could do. It would be better if he could get some friends to recommend him. There was something so repulsive and suspicious about the looks of the man, that I got up and went into my bed-room, where a small pocket revolver was lying on the table. I put it in my pocket with my hand hold of it, and came out and took my seat. In a few minutes the man said in an unpleasant manner, 'then you will not sign my paper.' I said 'no.' In an instant he jumped from his chair and pulled a bowie knife from between his shoulders. Quick as a thought I pulled the revolver from my pocket, it was cocked in my hand, and I said to him, 'you move one inch and I will put a bullet through your head,

you infernal rascal.' I then said to him, covered by my revolver, 'do you go down stairs.' He turned and went down to the front door. As he stepped on to the large stone, I kicked him out to the sidewalk, saying, 'I think I ought to kill you, you — scoundrel.' I have ever thought he was sent to my room for the purpose of killing me, and my revolver saved me."

During the eighteen years Mr. Wade was in the Senate he never revised a speech for the *Congressional Globe* or *Congressional Record*. Just as he spoke he went on record. And this is just as it should be. No man should be permitted to alter his speech.

Judge Geo. Hoadly, the father of ex-Governor Hoadly, and brother-in-law of ex-President Woolsey, was for twelve years a Justice of the Peace in Cleveland, before he was an Associate Judge. He had learning, legal knowledge and ability, that would have made him distinguished and eminent on the bench of any court of the country, even the highest. No man now living could draw so faithful a mental portrait of Judge Hoadly, as his great admirer, Mr. Henry B. Payne. He ought to do it. He was one of the few very remarkable men, that I have ever known, who was at home in every department of human learning and knowledge.

This fact was deeply impressed upon my mind and attention in our courts, that judges, after they had

been for several years on the bench, for one or more terms, and came back to the bar to practice, were not successful as lawyers. I believe this is generally the case. After they have tried to hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, and often times with blinded eyes, and having to weigh evidence, to interpret motives, to reconcile conflicting statements of parties entirely opposite, when both sides seem to be governed by principles of truth, and then to be obliged to take the spear of Ithuriel to detect the right. A lawyer probably finds it hard to divest himself of thoughts and habits of investigation that controlled and influenced his mind when he was upon the bench. We are beings governed by strange influences, sometimes victims of prejudices, and we have unconsciously to bow to what we can but feel is the unreasonable demand of persons, however honestly and perseveringly they may impress themselves upon us. Whether at the bar or upon the bench, there is but one question to be decided in the Court of Conscience: Is it right?

Webster, in his argument to the jury in the murder trial of Captain

White, says: "There is no evil that we cannot either face or fly from, but the consciousness of duty disregarded. A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent, like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, duty performed, or duty violated, is still with us, for our happiness or our misery. If we say darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light, our obligations are yet with us. We cannot escape their power, nor fly from their presence. They are with us in this life, will be with us at its close, and in that scene of inconceivable solemnity, which lies farther onward, we shall find ourselves surrounded by the consciousness of duty, to pain us, wherever it has been violated, and to console us so far as God may have given us grace to perform it."

If client, if lawyer, if judge, if jury would have ever before them as a guide to direct them in all the affairs of life, this idea of duty, how it would help to make the rough places smooth and lighten its heavy burdens.

JAMES A. BRIGGS.

Brooklyn, July, 1889.

THE YELLOW PINE SILVER MINE.

ITS DISCOVERER AND OWNER—GEORGE R. WILLIAMSON.

ORE everywhere! We could not suppress the remark, extravagant as it may seem, as we wandered through the net-work of tunnels connecting the mines discovered and owned by George Richard Williamson, Esq., in the Sugar Loaf District, Boulder Co., Colorado. These six mines bear the names: Yellow Pine, Duroc, Vulcluse, Gray Copper, Michner and Coercion. Samples of this rich and glittering ore, taken from the piles within our reach, are upon my table, yielding from 500 to 1,700 ounces of silver to the ton.

This mine has the reputation of being one of the richest in that county. Its value has never been estimated. Since its discovery in 1877, Mr. Williamson has taken from its tunnels more than \$300,000, and this without unusual effort or expenditure. He has also refused several munificent offers for the property.

Desiring reliable information concerning this great industry of Colorado, for our pages, and wishing to see for ourselves and not for another, how these mining operations are conducted, Major Towne and myself procured a team and on the first of May left Boulder to visit and inspect this great mining camp—one of the many of similar character we propose

to examine, throughout the State, during the passing summer.

We were accompanied to the mine by the fortunate owner, Mr. Williamson. The superintendent of the mines, Mr. Edward Carlson, a native of Sweden, and a miner of ten years' experience, conducted us through the somewhat perilous underground passages.

These tunnels intersect and communicate, connecting the different mines, their direction, or inclination, being determined by the course of the veins of ore. Everywhere ore was in sight. No one can see its exposure upon every hand without being impressed with the thought of its great value.

Taking this as an index, the conclusion is inevitable that Boulder county is in possession of mines, both gold and silver, of immense wealth, and only awaits capital, guided by experience and scientific appliances, to render it one of the promising fields of the Rocky Mountain country.

Mr. Williamson was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1824. His father, Thomas Williamson, was a farmer, with whom he remained until of age. He then became superintendent of the Davidson Coal Banks

in Beaver county, Pa., owned by his uncle, William Frait, and continued thus occupied about four years.

In the summer of 1855 he removed to Dakota county, Nebraska, where he was elected sheriff. Upon his removal to Colorado, Mr. Williamson devoted himself to prospecting and studying mineral indications, especially in Gilpin county. The year 1859 was spent in Spring Gulch, near Central City, and 1860 in California Gulch. The next fifteen years he continued mining, both in Gilpin and Boulder counties. This brought his persistent prospecting to a successful close, when, as stated, he made the discovery of the Yellow Pine silver mine.

Mr. Williamson is president of the Boulder National Bank, an institution which has continually prospered under his management. It is one of the safest financial houses in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have two homes—one, a summer residence near their mines, whence the most extraordinary mountain scenery may be enjoyed in sunshine, and even in storm, and where the atmosphere, purified by contact with the snowy range and laden with the perfume of the never fading foliage of the pine tree, seems to give assurance of everlasting life. The other home is in Boulder city, whose society has

reached that stage in progress where education and Christian culture go hand in hand. Their residence has many evidences of refinement.

Mrs. Williamson's father, the late James M. Kuester, Esq., was at one time editor of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

The Williamson family is of Scottish origin. They were colonial settlers of Pennsylvania. The grandfather of George R. Williamson, with six brothers, was a soldier in the American Revolution. His father, Thomas Williamson, bore a name highly honored in Scotland. There was a Thomas Williamson, member of Parliament in 1586; another Thomas Williamson was created Baronet June 3, 1642 by Charles I. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Williamson, Baronet, who died 1703. It is not unreasonable to infer that the Williamsons who left Scotland on account of religious persecutions during the reigns of the Stuarts, were kindred to the ancient house of Williamson, whose antiquity and respectability are evidenced by the fact that Duncan Williamson, the earliest known ancestor, married Alice McKenzie, of Kintail, A. D. 1381, and had a grant of armorial bearings with the motto : *Et patribus, et posteritate*—"Both for forefathers and for posterity."

H. D. T.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Oneida Historical Society was held on the evening of April 28, Hon. Henry Hurlburt presiding. The librarian, Dr. M. M. Baggs, read a long list of donations to the library and museum of the society, including the following, which are of special interest: Subscription for a fireman's dinner in 1815, with numerous signatures, and a Greek poem in praise of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, W. Herbert, 1801, from Dr. Baggs; seal in use by the Lenox Furnace Company and impression of seal in use by the Seneca Turnpike Company in 1800, from Mrs. B. A. Son; revolver used by John Reed in the Mexican war, from himself; address delivered at the inauguration of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, Fairfield, by Lyman Spaulding, December 7th, 1813, from William R. Watson. The following were elected upon a favorable report of the Committee on Membership: Corresponding members, General Ely S. Parker, of New York; Judge Thomas Dunlap, of Toledo, O.; B. S. Belden and Daniel O. M. Collins, of Jersey City. Resident members, Jonathan Goodler, Dr. Joseph V. Haberer. The following were proposed for corresponding members of the society: Rev. James E. Coley, Westport, Conn.; Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, Sitka, Alaska.

AT eight o'clock F. B. Parkhurst, of Frankfort, was introduced by Rev. Daniel Ballou as the lecturer of the evening. His subject was "Governor John Jay." He first described the French Huguenot ancestry of Governor Jay and the occasion of the family leaving Rochelle, and then delivered a most able and entertaining address, which was

closely listened to. Toward the close he referred to the life and labors of Jay in the following language: "After his second gubernatorial term, nothing could induce Mr. Jay to remain in public office. He established himself with his family upon his estate at Bedford, and passed a serene old age. Many a pilgrimage by those in and out of power was made to the sage who had assisted in erecting the republic and embellishing our annals with his fund of learning and wisdom. On the 17th of May, 1829, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, solaced by the knowledge of duties well performed, surrounded by his loving children, he passed peacefully into immortality. Exigences and new applications there will be, but when perusing the formative period of our State and national governments, we may gain strength and wisdom by directing our gaze toward the life of John Jay. Liberated from the cant and prejudice of his day, every enlightened citizen is impelled to admire his character and deeds. He seemed to be endowed by Providence to fill the various stations to which he was assigned from his entry into public life. Never did a magistrate deserve the plaudits of his countrymen more than he who wore the ermine with an honor that gave dignity to our highest tribunal, shedding luster upon the American name and winning praise from posterity."

IN response to our request for additions to the list of historical societies of the United States and Canada, the names of the societies given below have been received. Any further additions will be gladly received. Gen. Charles W. Darling, who prepared the original list, adds the Sandusky County Pioneer

and Historical Society, with headquarters at Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio. D. W. Manchester, secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The list of historical societies in the United States in the current number of the magazine is of interest in a general way, and is especially valuable for reference. General Darling is entitled to thanks and deserving of credit for preparing it, and you, also, for publishing it. There are two Ohio societies which are omitted, viz.: Lorain County Historical Society, Elyria, O., and the Wellington Historical Society, Wellington, O. The name of the Westport Historical Society, Westport, Conn., was changed in March last to Saugatuck Historical Society." Oscar W. Collet, secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, also writes: "Referring to the request that accompanies your list of historical societies in the May number, I remark there are two associations in our building, designated respectively Veteran Firemen's Historical Society of St. Louis, and Ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Association of St. Louis. They are our tenants for a room each, but I do not know whether they can be classed properly as historical societies."

ANOTHER correspondent suggests several changes and corrections, as follows:

TO THE EDITOR:—In the May issue of your valued Magazine, (Vol. 12, No. 1) page 110, in the list of societies, I observe "Massachusetts Historical Society, Deerfield; Massachusetts Pecontuc Valley Memorial Association, South Natick; Massachusetts Historical Society, Deerfield."

Of the first and third of these I have no knowledge, but it does not seem probable that there would be two societies of the same name in the same town, and I do not think that there is or ever has been any society of that name in Deerfield. I am familiar with that region.

Of the second I am a member. The name

is spelled Pocumtuck, an Indian name, and is and always has been at Deerfield, (and not at "South Natick," which is some seventy miles from there), where it has a large Memorial building.

Lincoln, Neb., May 16. T. H. LEAVITT.

ONCE a year the Calumet, one of the leading social clubs of Chicago, gives a reception which is in a sense historic in its character. Twelve years ago, Joel C. Walters, who became a resident of Chicago in 1837, proposed at a meeting of the club, that a reception should be given every spring, to the "old settlers" of the city. The proposition was endorsed and invitations were sent out for the first annual reception, which was held on the 27th of May, 1879. In sending out these invitations, the line was drawn at 1840, and only those persons who were residents of the city at or prior to that date, and who had at the time attained their majority, were denominated "old settlers." The same rule has been observed in issuing invitations to each of the receptions held since that date, and it is a desirable company of men and women which now gather at the club parlors, on these occasions. The twelfth of those annual receptions was held on the 15th of May, and brought together something like two hundred persons, who have seen a straggling frontier village grow into a city of more than a million people. They were all men and women grown half a century ago, and nearly all are now about seventy years of age. The seven white-haired and venerable gentlemen who acted as members of the reception committee, arrived in Chicago in the following order: Silas B. Cobb, in 1833; Horatio S. Loomis, in 1834; Arthur S. Burley, in 1835; Frederick Tuttle, in 1836; Joel C. Walters, in 1837; Jerome Beecher, in 1838, and Franklin D. Gray, in 1839. A large proportion of these pioneer citizens of the great western metropolis, who were present at the reception, are still residents of Chicago, but a considerable number came from other

towns and cities of the west, to renew old acquaintances and talk over the experiences of their early lives.

Recalling the incident related recently in these pages by the late Judge R. P. Spalding, of Ohio, when he first heard of Lincoln in connection with a proposed nomination for the Vice Presidency, in 1856, a valued contributor sends us the following, gleaned from among the archives of the Early Settlers Association, of Cleveland. It is a personal recollection of David Tod, the famous war governor of Ohio, related by Mr. Spalding himself: "In the spring of the year 1823," says Judge Spalding, "and just before I had commenced housekeeping in Warren, the seat of justice of Trumbull county, I visited the Hon. George Tod, president judge of the common pleas, at his residence on Brier Hill in the vicinity of Youngstown. He lived in a log house, upon a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, which he had contracted to purchase of Gen. Simon Perkins, at three dollars an acre, but which he was unable to pay for, as he had a wife and six children to support, while his salary was no more than eleven hundred dollars. But there was no limit to the hospitality of the family. I spent the night at the house, as I frequently did. In the course of the evening the judge had his daughters sing several songs for my amusement, and at last the judge said to me, with somewhat of a boastful air: 'Mr. Spalding, all my children are singers; they can all sing well. Where is David? Do some of you call David.' Very soon a young man, some fifteen or sixteen years of age, dressed in a suit of homespun, with a broad-brimmed felt hat on his head, entered the room, and bowing respectfully to the judge, asked him what he wished him to do. 'My son,' said he, 'I have been singing, and your sisters have been singing for Mr. Spalding, and I have told him that all my children are singers; now I want you to show him, how well you can sing.'

"The young man, without moving a muscle of his face by way of evincing emotion, immediately struck up the old tune of Mear, with the words:

'Old Grimes is dead,
That good old soul,' etc.

"Again he bowed and left the room, when his father said to me with much apparent feeling: 'Mr. Spalding, there is more in that boy than comes to the surface. Oh, if it could only be developed!' Said I, 'Why do you not, then, send him to school, and thus give him a chance for development?' The reply was: 'I am so poor, I cannot afford it.' 'Send him up to Warren,' I said to the judge, 'and so long as I have anything to eat, he shall share it with me.' The offer was accepted with a stipulation by Judge Tod that he should feel at liberty to send me occasionally from the products of his farm, such articles as would be useful to my family. In this manner David Tod left his father's log-cabin at Brier Hill, and entered upon a course of study, that within ten years, enabled him to pay up his father's contract with General Perkins, and made him the proprietor of the valuable coal mines that lay buried in that tract of land, and ultimately gave to the country the patriotic war governor of Ohio, in 1861-2."

FROM the same gold mine of historic information, the annals of the society above-named, comes also the following, as related by the venerable John A. Foote, of his former partner, Sherlock J. Andrews, one of the ablest and most lovable members of the Ohio bar. "When quite a young man," he says, "Andrews came to the town where I then lived to attend an academy. He must have staid there some two or three years, and boarded at the house next ours. Here it seemed to me that he was so full of fun that he would spend his life indulging that trait. A fellow-boarder by the name of Bush, as Mr. Andrews told me, was reading a book and marking his progress by a book-mark in

the book. This mark Andrews would occasionally turn back. Bush, not discovering it, read on by the mark. When he had finished it, Andrews asked Bush how he liked the book. Bush replied: 'Very well; but there was a good deal of *sameness* in it.' This love of fun, this humor stood by him to the last. One of the last times I listened to him he was defending physicians in a suit for malpractice. He showed how powerless human remedies and skill were in the presence of a fatal disease. But, he says, how do the schools of physicians testify about this? The allopathist says, of course he died; he was treated by an homœopathist; no remedies were administered. The homœopathist says of the regular treatment: Of course he died; he was drugged to death. But Dr. Seelye, a hydropathist, says: Of course he died; he should have been treated as we make candles; a wick should have been run through him and we should dip him. In another suit Mr. Andrews was arguing the case of a clergyman, who had brought suit for slander, because he had been called a thief. The counsel opposed charged that the suit was brought for money; that the clergyman preached for money, and that there was not much in religion anyway. As near as I can recollect, in reply, Mr. Andrews told the jury that whether the man was correct who could see no evidence of a designer in the universe; or that man 'to whom the heavens declared the glory of God and the firmament showed his handiwork,' it was not for them to decide. But, presenting in a masterly manner the evidence of a God from design, he added: 'If chance can do all this, I fear that she may some day erect her judgment seat and bring you and me before her, and decide our destinies for eternity.' But even in this case he could not get through without his mirth. A witness had testified against the minister. On cross-examination, the witness said he was a materialist. In commenting on this testimony Mr. Andrews said he understood that

theory to be that the soul was a kind of gizzard stuck in near the backbone. A handsome sum was obtained by the minister, both in the Common Pleas and Supreme Court."

AN interesting gathering was that of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, held in the Green Room of the White House on May 13. The President of the United States is President ex-officio of the Board of Directors, and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Governor of Virginia are ex-officio members of the board. President Harrison, in calling the meeting to order, made a brief speech expressing his hearty approval of the work, and his willingness to co-operate in every way he could to make it a success. The President then gave way to Chief Justice Fuller, who presided during the remainder of the meeting. The charter and the by-laws of the association, which were adopted at the meeting of the incorporators on the 22d of February, were presented. A letter was read from Mrs. James Power Smith, of the Fredericksburg local society, congratulating the association and asking that a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of that organization. The chair appointed Mrs. Waite, wife of the late Chief Justice; Mrs. Blair, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Reginald Fendall, of Washington. The meeting elected Mrs. Waite Vice-President; Mrs. Margaret Hetzell, Secretary, and Mr. E. Grannis Riggs, Treasurer. Among those present besides those already named were Mrs. Harrison, who took an active interest in the proceedings; the wives of Senators Dolph, Vance, Cockrell, and Squire; Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Emory, wife of Gen. Emory; Miss Maud Lee Davidge, Miss Pendleton, and Mrs. Reyburn, of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. N. Norton, of Washington; Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, of Baltimore; Mrs. Money, of Mississippi, and Mrs. Blair Lee.

A FINE collection of autographs is described in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of April 10: The Pennsylvania Historical Society is soon to come into possession of a most valuable collection of autographic letters by the gift of Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer. It has taken Mr. Dreer over forty years to gather the thousands of letters he is to give to the venerable society. He is now engaged with Mr. Gregory B. Keen, of the Pennsylvania University, in cataloguing the collection. The edition will be limited in number, and printed for private distribution only, and copies will be given, it is expected, to the important public libraries in the country. Although all of the letters are valuable, and very many of them extremely scarce, the most important is probably one written by Galileo, the Italian mathematician. Among the others may be mentioned probably a dozen by William Penn, twice as many by Washington, and letters by nearly all of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, all of the generals who took part in the Revolutionary War, excepting a few of the French officers; pages in the handwriting of Patrick Henry, Robert Morris, the Presidents, Governors of the States, and other eminent Americans. There is a letter or other manuscript of nearly every poet or author who wrote in the English language, and numerous epistles in the handwriting of famous actors, actresses, singers, musical composers and artists. The rulers of the world and the great statesmen are well represented, for there are specimens of the penmanship of English sovereigns from Henry VII. to Victoria, many of the French kings and queens, Pitt, Bradshaw, the regicide; Harley, Earl of Oxford; Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Robert, Earl of Halifax; Fox, Macaulay, Peel, Canning, Brougham, and nearly one hundred signatures of members of the French National Assembly of 1789.

ANOTHER American inventor received a deserved recognition on May 14, when the statue to the memory of Seth Boyden, the inventor and mechanic, was unveiled at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Boyden died in March, 1871, at the age of eighty, and after a residence in Newark of fifty-five years. A movement was set on foot to secure funds for a monument for him as far back as 1872, but it showed no signs of activity till the Board of Trade and the Schubert Vocal Society lent their aid, in 1886, and even then it was not until the last eight months that enough had been secured. The statue is in bronze, and was designed by Gerhardt of New Haven. It is eight feet high, and represents Boyden, aproned as a mechanic, at work at the anvil, with his arms bared to the elbows, his left hand holding a miniature locomotive, which he is intently studying. The pedestal on which it stands is of Wesley granite and ten feet high, and is the gift of the city. A native of Foxborough, Mass., Boyden came to Newark when he was twenty-seven years of age. "He had shown much mechanical genius in early life, and repaired watches at fifteen; at eighteen he made himself a microscope of great power. Later in life he produced the first daguerreotype ever made in this country, upon information derived from a hastily-written newspaper article. He invented malleable iron, and acquired the French secret of making patent leather. He next studied the locomotive and made the improvements that have brought it to its point of modern perfection. Two that he built in 1837 for the old Morris Road were the first built in New Jersey. He rounded off his active life by settling down upon a farm that he cultivated until his death."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR :—The Missouri Historical Society held a reception meeting on April 22, surpassing far any like assemblage for which it has ever thrown open its rooms, the occasion being the presentation of a large oil portrait of Julia Dean, so famed many years ago.

Dr. O'Reilly gave a sketch of her life, brief, yet sufficient to inform the younger generation; and then Mr. O. W. Collet, who stated that he was collecting materials for a biography of Julia Dean, interested the audience with an estimate of her worth in the two-fold capacities of player and woman. The address—a brilliant display of methodically arranged matter, scholarly, beautiful in language, happy in illustration, and abounding in touching reminiscences—was delivered with so much life and feeling, that it fairly "captured" the listeners. Evidently the speaker's heart, as well as intellect, was in the words that fell from his lips.

Miss Fannie Engelman, a bright girl, German by race, of St. Louis by birth, delivered with charming grace a set of original, well-written verses—perhaps a hundred lines—relating to Julia Dean, in fact, her life story poetically told. The audience was emphatic in marking its approval of Miss Engelman's successful effort.

An address was delivered by Mr. R. Ennis, in which native Irish enthusiasm gave

depth and earnestness to the eulogy of a noble, though unfortunate, woman.

Judge Samuel Treat, of United States District Court fame, now on the retired list, spoke a few sentences which practically illustrated the integrity and lastingness of the impressions made by Julia Dean upon personal acquaintances, concluding with the remark that if his auditors would take what was said in the sense intended, he would add: "And I loved her!"

Seldom is biography—history, in fact—presented under so pleasing, so attractive a garb; seldom are speakers and auditors so completely as one, as was the case on this occasion.

The Missouri Historical Society owns a fine property, fifty feet front by one hundred and fifty-five in depth, on Lucas Place, St. Louis, covered by a three-story building. It accommodates the Southern Historical Society and the Firemen's Historical Society with a room. These capacious premises, three years ago deemed ample to meet every need for a long time to come, are now found totally inadequate. Double as much room is required.

The society possesses a very valuable archaeological cabinet, comprising many thousand specimens, in one department at least—American flint implements—among the best in the world. S.

St. Louis, May 1, 1890.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

"THE LIFE OF BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH."
By George R. Crooks, D. D. Illustrated.
Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The impress laid by Matthew Simpson upon American history and Methodism in America was laid for all time, and is not the less great because his life was spent in the work of the church rather than in the career of a soldier, a statesman, or a politician. He approached his life work modestly and in a spirit of consecration, and the thought never entered his mind in the early years that he should occupy the position or wield the influence permitted to him in after years. It was a trying period when he first came into the Episcopal office, and there were difficulties and dangers of a serious character affecting, not only the church, but the nation at large. From the first to the last he was an active worker, doing fearlessly whatever he believed to be right, and saying fearlessly the words he felt called upon to speak. As a minister, as a professor of natural science in Allegheny College, as president of the Indiana Asbury University, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and finally as bishop, he was one of the ablest and most powerful in influence of all the able men who have held the highest office in the gift of the Methodist church. His life was indeed one that will bear such detailed and thorough investigation as Dr. Crooks has here given. Admirably fitted for the task undertaken, the author has laboriously made it one of love; and his high admiration for Bishop Simpson's character is justified to the most critical by the internal evidences scattered all through the work. After tracing the conditions of social and re-

ligious life in eastern Ohio in the early days of this century, Dr. Crooks says: "Born and reared under these conditions, Bishop Simpson, laying hold of such helps as he could find, acquired as much knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics as was attainable in Ohio in that generation, studied and practiced medicine, became a college professor and then a college president, administered the office of a bishop for thirty-two years, was, during the civil war, a recognized power in national affairs, and left a fame for pulpit eloquence throughout the English-speaking world. It will be our task to trace the successive steps of this progress, and to show the means by which it was accomplished; and we first offer to the reader his own brief narrative of his early life." It might be regretted that Bishop Simpson had not extended that brief autobiography into his late years were it not that in that case, Dr. Crooks might not have undertaken a work that, for useful purposes, outranks anything that the Bishop himself might have given. The work is replete with portraits of Bishop Simpson at various stages of life, of his associates, and pictures of places memorable in connection with his career.

"THE WORKS OF HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT: HISTORY OF WASHINGTON, IDAHO AND MONTANA, 1845-1889." Vol. XXXI. San Francisco. The History Company, publishers.

The valuable series long since known to historians and historical readers under the title of "The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft," has been enriched by volume thirty-one, covering the record of that portion of the far west known as Washington, Idaho and Montana. It is hardly necessary to cite

the varied and valuable sources of historical information open to the author, or to describe the plan upon which his works are constructed, as they have been explained again and again since this series was commenced. The appearance of this volume is timely, as the admission of Washington to the sisterhood of States, and the recent attention attracted to the resources and natural possessions of the farther northwest, have raised many questions which only a work of this size and fullness of detail could answer. And it would be difficult to raise any question of importance therewith that it does not answer; for, in addition to the historical narrative, we are furnished with a mass of valuable and timely information as to the general development, progress, statehood, mining, cattle-raising, natural wealth and settlement, physical features, products of the soil, etc. The volume becomes, therefore, not only a history of all that portion of our republic, but a hand-book of general information as well.

For a complete history of any specified portion of the Pacific coast one should have access to all the works of this series, as in many cases the one volume leans upon another, so to speak, so that there will not be a repetition in the various volumes of such early historical information as relates to the whole. For instance, in the volume entitled "History of the Northwest Coast," Mr. Bancroft has brought the annals of Washington, Idaho and Montana to the end of the fur company regime in 1846, at which time the question of boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and those of the United States was determined. In the "History of Oregon" he has likewise given much of the early affairs of the territory treated in this volume. This interchange of information, however, holds good only as relates to the early period, each volume being separate and complete unto itself as regards information of a later date. The same deep research, close study and comparison, fidelity to facts,

and clearness of expression that have become the marked features of former volumes, hold good in this.

"THE MORMON DELUSION: ITS HISTORY, DOCTRINES, AND THE OUTLOOK IN UTAH."
By Rev. M. W. Montgomery. Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, Boston and Chicago. (75 cts.)

This latest exposition of Mormon history and of the things that have come from the teaching and practice of the Mormon creed, is historical in character and educational in purpose, and is issued by the great society which stands as its sponsor, for the purpose of teaching the people that neither Mormonism nor polygamy has as yet been eliminated from the land, despite the recent anti-Mormon political victories in Utah, and the telling blows delivered by the judges of the United States courts. It is, with many thoughtful persons, an open question whether polygamy has not been, from one standpoint, a blessing in disguise; for no man can tell to what proportions the Mormon church might have grown by this time had not this lewd invention come to shock the moral sense of the world, and make Mormonism a synonym for all that is degraded. Suggestive in this direction are two facts that come to mind at present. The Mormon church grew, from a membership of six, to near two hundred thousand in the fourteen years between the inception of the church and its founder's death; and during the past year the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—the Anti-Polygamy Mormons of Iowa—increased its membership by near three thousand. Polygamy has been an effective weapon for attack in the hands of pulpit, press, and the lawmakers, since its public promulgation over a third of a century ago.

Be this as it may be, Mr. Montgomery has given a graphic review of the whole question, devoting one or two chapters to the history of the church before its passage

across the Rocky Mountains, but reserving the main portion of his work for the wonderful and exciting events that have since occurred. He writes, of course, from the standpoint of the orthodox church, and, considered thus, has been fair in his treatment. The chief value in the work to the general reader of to-day is the fact that he has brought the story down to the present year, the final pages being given to the recent elections in Salt Lake and the action of the United States courts in deciding that those who had taken the oaths of the endowment house could not make good American citizens. The view the author has held as to the need of this work is briefly told in his own words: "A want has been widely felt for a single book which should, in very brief space, cover all the ground and be adapted to every class of readers who are seeking complete and accurate information on this subject." He has filled his limits very creditably, and although Mormon apologists can find many points to attack in his conclusions, he has made out a strong and impressive case.

"WAR-PATH AND BIVOUC, OR THE CONQUEST OF THE SIOUX. A narrative of stirring personal experiences and adventures in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876, and in the campaign on the British border, in 1878." By John J. Finerty, war-correspondent of the *Chicago Times*. Publication office: Unity Building, Chicago. (\$2).

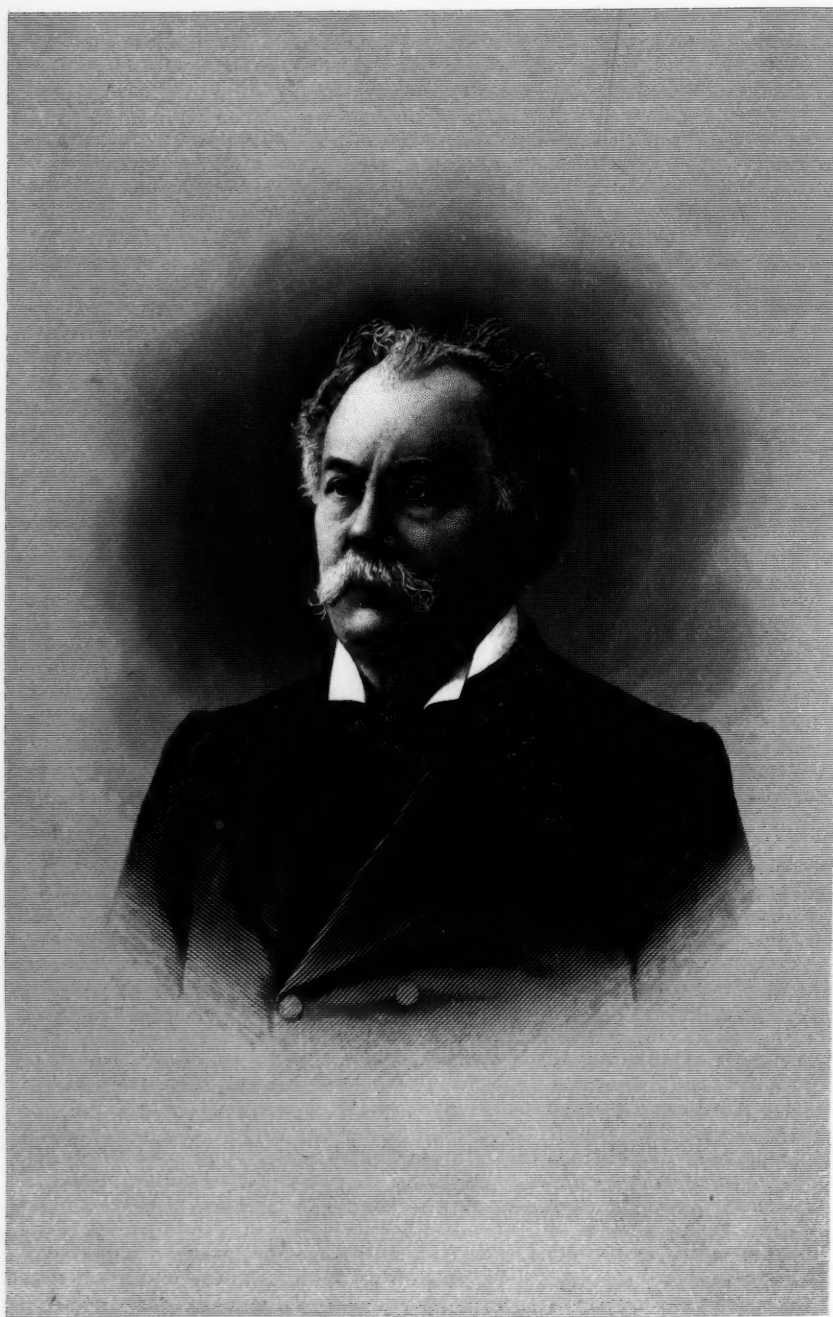
This contribution to the history of the long struggle between the white man and the red man, upon that ever-narrowing strip between the civilization of the Atlantic coast and that of the Pacific coast, gives the story of one of the most exciting and important of the campaigns in that not yet ended war. It is an account of the great Indian wars of 1876 and 1879, as told by a trained man of letters who was upon the ground, and who had the amplest facilities for gaining the information here set down. In the capacity

of a newspaper correspondent, Mr. Finerty accompanied Gen. Crook's command in the expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1876 and shared all the hardships and perils of that famous campaign. He was one of the handful of men who went on what has been known ever since as the "Sibley Scout," and who escaped a fate similar to that of Custer and his little army only through the coolness and wisdom of the guide and commanding officer. In 1879 Mr. Finerty also went with Gen. Miles on the campaign against Sitting Bull's warriors up near the Canadian border, and on that occasion he met the celebrated chief, was present at the council, and was invited to deliver an address. "He complied, but, doubtless in deference to the interpreter, condensed his remarks into a few brief sentences. Mr. Finerty's book contains all the material facts of a history of the operations against the Sioux, but it is written in a narrative style and is interesting from start to finish. His description of the Rosebud fight, the Sibley Scout, the engagement at Slim Buttes, and his story of the long march in pursuit of the Indians after the Custer Massacre, have never been equaled by any other writer who has treated the subjects. The miseries and hardships that officers and men endured in that campaign can scarcely be realized by the people who dwell in cities. Mr. Finerty's tribute to the coolness, courage and hardness of the American soldiers, whom he ranks above those of any other nation in the world, is the more valuable because it comes from one who saw them in a service the most trying our army has ever experienced."

But the best indorsement of this work, may be found in a glance at some portions of the great field of adventure which it covers. We are taken with Crook along the banks of the North Platte, and far into the wild regions watered by the Tongue, the Powder, the Rosebud, the Big Horn, and the Yellowstone rivers; the sudden Indian attack on Crook's camp and its speedy and spirited repulse;

the pomp of the armed array of the Indian allies, who arrived previous to Crook's famous Battle of the Rosebud, which preceded, almost immediately, the world-renowned Custer Massacre of June 25, 1876; the exciting buffalo hunt participated in by the Crow and Shoshone tribes of Indian on both flanks of Crook's column, as it moved against the cohorts of Sitting Bull; the battle itself, with all its movements and fluctuations, and the scenes and incidents in the field and on the march; the retreat to the base of supplies, and the subsequent exploration of the beautiful Big Horn Mountain region; the romantic and terrible Sibley Scout, one of the most exciting incidents of all our Indian wars; Custer's bold attack on an Indian village four miles long, and his death, with all of his immediate command, on the bluffs of the Little Big Horn; Merritt's able movement and brilliant fight upon War Bonnet Creek; the juncture of the forces under Crook and Terry, with the awful cross march to the Yellowstone and the Little Missouri; the picturesque fighting at Slim Buttes, and the subsequent march to the Black Hills;

Mackenzie's battle with Dull Knife, and his victory, and the surrender of Crazy Horse; the treachery and tragical death of that renowned chief. We then follow the fortunes of General Miles, through the campaigns that have made him famous as an Indian fighter; his battle with and victory over *Lame Deer* and other chiefs; his bloody battle with Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces at Bear's Paw Mountain, while the brave and enterprising savages were en route to join the Sioux; and the surrender of Chief Joseph with all his tribe; Miles' final campaign against Sitting Bull, which brought him to the British Line, and which, after a brilliant fight on Milk River, put an end forever to the long-held power of the great Sioux chief. These exciting episodes are followed by several chapters upon special themes, among which may be found sketches of Custer and Crook, and events having a bearing upon the general theme discussed. The book is illustrated, and upon the whole is one of the best of all the books written upon the Indian troubles of modern days.



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William Stillman